



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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28 January 1991

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Cameroon

Demonstrators, Security Forces Clash in Garoua

PANA Cites Toll

AB2601105891 Dakar PANA in French 1915 GMT
18 Jan 91

[Text] Yaounde, 18 Jan (CAMNEWS/PANA)—Three dead and several injured, a government building set ablaze, and vehicles burned to ashes—such is the toll of the clashes which occurred yesterday at Garoua (northern Cameroon) between the security forces and participants in a peaceful demonstration organized by the Committee for the Release of Political Detainees in Cameroon. During the demonstration, which the Garoua district authorities described as illegal as a result of the failure to comply with established procedure (filing for a permit seven days prior to the demonstration), the demonstrators burned the residence of a senior police officer and a public building before attacking private property. The house of a rich businessman was, however, saved just in the nick of time.

Shops, stores, and markets remained shut throughout the day. Only a few stalls offering essential commodities were spared. The security forces arrested some vandals, but the number was not officially disclosed. Complete normalcy returned to the town in the evening after the security forces had forcefully intervened. It was explained that the demonstration was organized by the Garoua-based Committee for the Release of Political Detainees in Cameroon, which had hitherto been unknown to the general public in terms of its membership and action program.

Biya Orders Demonstrators' Release

AB2701142791 Libreville Africa No. 1
in French 1830 GMT 23 Jan 91

[Text] Cameroonian President Paul Biya has ordered the release of the demonstrators arrested on 17 January following a banned march in Garoua, North Province. The decision was announced by North Province Governor Fon Fossi Yakum Ntaw. The governor did not, however, specify the number affected by the presidential measure.

It will be recalled that about 1,000 people, led by a committee known as the Committee for the Release of Political Detainees in Cameroon, marched through the streets of Garoua on 17 January.

Central African Republic

Ministers, Soviet Envoy Discuss Cooperation

AB2301100591 Bangui Domestic Service
in French 1800 GMT 14 Jan 91

[Text] The Soviet ambassador to our country, Mr. (Yuriy Garabanov) today held talks with three members of government. They are Mr. Pierre Gonifei-Gaibonanou, minister of transport and civil aviation; Ms. Genevieve

Lombilo, minister of public health and social affairs; and Mr. Raymond Mbitikon, minister of water, forests, fishing and tourism.

Cooperative relations between the USSR and the Central African Republic through these three ministries were discussed at the talks. Earlier, the Soviet diplomat met the president of the National Assembly. They both praised the development of relations between the CAR and the USSR.

Chad

Further Reportage on Army's Reorganization

Military Service Compulsory

AB2601212091 Paris AFP in French 1821 GMT
26 Jan 91

[Text] Ndjamen, 26 Jan (AFP)—Chadian President Colonel Idriss Deby has signed a decree reorganizing the Chadian Army and making military service compulsory, according to official sources in Ndjamen. The Republic's Army is now called the Chadian National Army (ANT), instead of Chadian National Armed Forces (FANT) of former President Hissein Habre, overthrown on 30 December 1990.

The ANT, as the Chadian Army was called before Hissein Habre, whose numerical strength was not specified, has as its main duty defending the national independence and unity, territorial integrity, sovereignty, and security of the country, and preserving it from subversion and any aggression, the provisions of the decree add. The head of state is the head of the Army, the decree points out, specifying that the Army is nonpolitical. A National Gendarmerie has been recreated to replace the military police set up by Hissein Habre's regime.

Finally, a legally compulsory 18-month military service has been instituted for any able-bodied citizen. Rank and seniority gained in the former army will be taken into consideration.

Furthermore, Col. Deby has promoted several officers including his former comrade in arms who helped overthrow Hissein Habre. Chadian Vice President Mr. Mal-doum Bada Abbas was promoted from lieutenant to colonel; Captain Djibrine Dassart, commissioner (minister) of defense, has been promoted to colonel; Major Nadjita Beassoumal, commissioner of information becomes a colonel, and Abbas Koti Yacoub, current chief of staff of the ANT, becomes a colonel.

Ndjamen Radio Report

AB2701215091 Ndjamen Domestic Service
in French 1900 GMT 24 Jan 91

[Excerpts] Today the head of state signed an ordinance and decrees on reorganizing the Armed Forces. Let us

first start with the ordinance which reads: The chairman of the State Council and head of state orders:

Article 1. The Chadian Armed Forces have been organized into a republic Army named the Chadian National Army whose abbreviation is the ANT.

Article 2. The base of this Army will be made up of elements who are under the authority of the Chadian state.

Article 3. The ANT's goals are to defend the country's integrity and national unity, territorial sovereignty, and security and to preserve the country from subversion and any kind of aggression. The ANT participates in the country's economic development. [passage omitted]

Decree on reorganizing the General Staff Headquarters of the ANT: The chairman of the Council of State, head of state, and supreme commander of the Armed Forces decrees:

Article 1. A General Staff Headquarters of the ANT, to be known as ETMAG, has been created.

Article 2. Under the authority of the state commissioner for national defense, the chief of general staff is charged with general organization and management of the forces, coordinating inter-army operations, and drafting the budgetary planning that will be submitted to the state commissioner for national defense. [passage omitted]

Decree on the creation of military regions within the ANT: The chairman of the State Council, head of state, and supreme commander of the Armed Forces decrees:

Article 1. Seven military regions within the ANT have been created as follows:

Military Region 1: Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti, with command post at Faya;

Military Region 2: Ouaddai-Biltine, with command post at Abeche;

Military Region 3: Guera-Salamat, with command at Mongo;

Military Region 4: Moyen Chari, Logone Oriental, Logone Occidental, with command post at Sarh;

Military Region 5: Kanem-Lac, with command post at Moussoro;

Military Region 6: Moyo-Kebbi-Tandjile, with command post at Dielodeng;

Military Region 7: Chari-Baguirmi-Batha, with command post at Massaguet.

Article 2. The state commissioner for national defense, war veterans, and war victims is charged with implementing the present decree which will take effect from the date signed. [passage omitted]

Deby, French Officer Talk

AB2601104491 Ndjamenan Domestic Service
in French 1900 GMT 25 Jan 91

[Summary from poor reception] "The chairman of the State Council, Colonel Idriss Deby, late this afternoon received General Barry, head of the military mission in the French Cooperation and Development Ministry. For 90 minutes, the two men examined issues concerning military cooperation. After the audience, General Barry briefed the national press on the topics of his discussions with the head of state and the role that the French mission plans to play in reorganizing the Chadian Army. Let us listen to Gen. Barry speak to Lucienne Nadje".

[Begin recording] [Barry] We had a lengthy discussion on the general state of Chadian-French military cooperation. "The head of state has expressed his desire to very rapidly set up a national army representing all the factions and the active forces of the country. He asked us whether we agreed to contribute to this great and difficult, but quite exciting work, within the spirit in which the Chadian president hopes to see cooperation between France and Chad.

"[Nadje] Chad has decided to reorganize its Army. What role does the cooperation mission in Chad intend to play in this stage of reorganization?"

[Barry] In fact, there are several stages in this plan. The first stage is where the Chadian military authorities are designated by the president. I said we hoped to help in this exercise and the president also expressed the same hope. We will then continue in the same spirit of cooperation. [end recording]

We would like to inform you that Gen. Barry was accompanied by the French ambassador to Chad, Francois Xavier Gendreau, and Colonel Kaffa Danou. Present on the Chadian side was Commissioner Abbas Koti.

Journalists Demand Press Freedom Guarantees

AB2401163291 Paris AFP in French 1744 GMT
14 Jan 91

[Text] Ndjamenan, 14 Jan (AFP)—Chadian journalists grouped in the Union of Chadian Journalists (UJT) today asked the government for freedom guarantees in a document containing proposals for organizing the information sector. The UJT, which on 11-12 January held a seminar on the theme: "Freedom and Renewal of the Press in Chad," recommended to the authorities the setting up of an audiovisual high authority with autonomous power of decision; the setting up of a council on press freedom, the abrogation of all forms of censorship; and respect of the clause on journalist's conscience.

At the end of their seminar, the Chadian journalists also decided to organize within the shortest possible time an extraordinary UJT congress and to draft a charter on information. During their discussions, the Chadian journalists emphasized their desire to carry out their professional

activities within the framework of the press freedom promised by the new Chadian president, Colonel Idriss Deby, when he assumed power on 30 November 1990.

Rwanda

Further on Rebel, Army Clashes in Ruhengeri

Rebels 'Poised To Strike Again'

AB2501155591 Paris AFP in English 1111 GMT
25 Jan 91

[By David Chazan]

[Excerpt] Nairobi, Jan 25 (AFP)—Rwandan rebels have retreated from the north-west town of Ruhengeri, but remained poised to strike again from the bush as French troops mounted a second evacuation operation, diplomats said Friday.

An official of the French Embassy in the Rwandan capital Kigali said French troops based in Rwanda had evacuated 63 people including 20 French nationals to Kigali from the northern town of Gisenyi late Thursday. Gisenyi is near Ruhengeri, which several hundred rebels overran on Wednesday, prompting French troops to evacuate 189 people from Ruhengeri to the capital.

The attack on Ruhengeri, 70 kilometres (40 miles) from Kigali, marked an escalation in the low-intensity guerrilla war that has dragged on in northern Rwanda since rebels of the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) invaded from neighboring Uganda in October, diplomats said.

Rwandan state radio said government troops had flushed the rebels out of Ruhengeri on Thursday. The authorities have clamped a 6 P.M. to 6 A.M. curfew on Ruhengeri and Gisenyi.

Diplomatic sources in the region said hundreds of RPF fighters were hiding in the bush in north-west Rwanda and were believed to be poised to strike again. Since October the rebels have launched a series of hit-and-run attacks on government forces.

A field commander for the rebels said 500 rebel fighters had attacked Ruhengeri. Contacted by telephone from Kampala, he said he believed hundreds of government soldiers could have been killed.

Diplomats in the region have estimated the total number of rebel fighters at 3,000. They say fighting could flare up again at any time as the rebels seem to be pursuing guerrilla tactics, attacking the army and then melting away into the bush, only to attack again elsewhere.

The rebels are mostly members of the minority Tutsi tribe, Rwanda's traditional rulers, who want to overthrow the government of President Juvenal Habyarimana, dominated by the majority Hutus.

The RPF freed an unknown number of prisoners from the Ruhengeri jail, where 200 to 300 political detainees were

believed to be held, diplomatic sources in Kigali said. Among those freed was Major Theoneste Lizinde, jailed in 1980 following a failed coup against Major-General Habyarimana, the rebel commander said. [passage omitted]

Ruhengeri Attacked Again

EA2501152891 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service
in Swahili 1300 GMT 25 Jan 91

[Text] Kigali—Radio Rwanda has said government troops have managed to drive the rebels out of Ruhengeri town in the northwest of the country. The radio said government troops were tracking down the rebels, who are fleeing toward the Ugandan border. The radio said the town had been in rebel hands since last Thursday evening.

Diplomatic staff whose nationals were evacuated from the area by French troops said the situation was not yet good and that the rebels attacked the town again yesterday morning.

A curfew has been imposed on the town as well as on Gisenyi, which is on the shores of Lake Kivu in the west of the country.

Rebels' Spread Disinformation

EA2601222691 Kigali Domestic Service
in English 1800 GMT 26 Jan 91

[Excerpt] After its serious defeat, the Patriotic Front Inkotanyi [rebels], and their allies are pursuing their disinformation campaign against Rwanda. According to an AFP dispatch quoting an officer of the Ugandan Army who chose not to be named, around 50 Rwandan soldiers went into Uganda last Thursday morning [24 January] and opened fire on the village of Rwene which is situated 15 km from Kabale. The same information was heard through the BBC monitored in Kigali yesterday, Friday, at 1715.

It is true that Rwandan troops have been stationed along the Rwandan-Ugandan border and have orders to defend the territorial integrity of Rwanda and to respect the border between Rwanda and Uganda.

Since its serious defeat in the Mutara, in the northeast part of the country, the Patriotic Front Inkotanyi hopelessly try to cause incidents at the border between Rwanda and Uganda, its host country, in order to give the latter a pretext for launching aggression against Rwanda. The Rwandan Armed Forces are aware of the devilish maneuver and will not allow themselves to fall in the trap of the enemy. In the same campaign orchestrated with genius by the enemy, the Inkotanyi spokesman declared through Radio France International, monitored in Kigali, that his movement was in control of the town of Ruhengeri and the entire region of the prefecture and that it had allowed the evacuation of foreign nationals.

This information is of course void of any foundation. As we earlier announced in our news, the Rwandan Armed Forces are in perfect control of Ruhengeri town and its surroundings. At this very time, the Rwandan Armed Forces are carrying out mopping up operations in order to allow the displaced people to go back to their homes.

Concerning the evacuation of foreign nationals, this was done when the Inkotanyi elements, who had temporarily occupied Ruhengeri town, had already withdrawn, following a counterattack by the Rwandan Armed Forces. This information was even confirmed by Dr. (Tati) who is the head of the French medical mission in Ruhengeri, and his account of the operation was broadcast by Radio Rwanda and Radio France International.

As long as we are talking about the raid on Ruhengeri, it is the duty of the Rwandan Government and the entire Rwandan people to call the attention of the international community to the extremely serious threat that the aggressors who came from Uganda are putting on the world reserve of the last species of mountain gorilla, which chose its last refuge in our country, Rwanda. The film entitled *Gorillas in the Mist* succeeded in attracting the attention of the international community to the rare species of primate, which is associated with hominids. Its survival is today heavily questioned marked by the assailants who came from Uganda, whose only aim is to destabilize the region of the Great Lakes. Well, the international community cannot tolerate such a misdeed. [passage omitted]

Armed Forces Control Ruhengeri

EA2701211891 Kigali Domestic Service
in French 1800 GMT 27 Jan 91

[Excerpts] The Rwandan Armed Forces are in full control of the situation in Ruhengeri. In two encounters with the enemy, the Rwandan Armed Forces killed more than 120 assailants. Gaspard Sayinzoga has more details.

[Sayinzoga] Ruhengeri never fell into the hands of the rebels despite their short-lived occupation of Ruhengeri. This was confirmed by the commander of operations in the northern area. According to him, the commando which freed the inmates of Ruhengeri Prison was made up entirely of suicidal and drugged people who invaded Ruhengeri but who left behind hundreds of dead. [passage omitted]

Yesterday the Rwandan Armed Forces had two contacts with the enemy in the region of the volcanoes around Kinigi. The enemies, who were surrounded by the Rwandan Armed Forces, left at least 120 dead on the battle ground. This figure is far less than the real loss because the enemy often buries its dead so there could be some undiscovered bodies in the thicket. The government forces had two injured. The mopping up operations are continuing, but our forces had no real contact up until early this evening with the enemy, which is trying to reach Uganda where its rear bases are situated.

Sao Tome & Principe

Prime Minister Submits Government Resignation

AB2501143491 Paris AFP in English 1404 GMT
25 Jan 91

[Text] Sao Tome, Jan 25 (AFP)—Sao Tome's Prime Minister Celestino Rocha da Costa has submitted his government's resignation, officials said here Friday, even though

the official results of the first multi-party election in Sao Tome and Principe last Sunday have still to be declared. Sources close to the national election committee said the opposition Democratic Convergence Party formed secretly in 1987 by ruling party dissident Daniel dos Santos Daio had won 33 seats out of 55. The Liberation Front-Social Democratic Party which had monopolised power since independence in 1975 retained 20, with the remaining two going to the Democratic Opposition Coalition, the sources said. The Christian Democratic Front got nothing. The national council of Mr. Daio's party, of which he is secretary-general, expects him to become prime minister and is recommending that party chairman Leonel Mario d'Alva be speaker of the national assembly.

Mr. Daio, 43, was a minister in the Gulf of Guinea archipelago's first governments from 1976 to 1982, when internal disputes made him quit and set up a clandestine Group of Reflection in 1987. Mr. d'Alva is a former premier and senior ruling party official who returned last year from an eight-year exile.

Presidential elections, contested for the first time, are due early in March. Political analysts said the poor showing of the ruling party in the general poll made it uncertain whether President Manuel Pinto da Costa, the islands' leader since independence, would stand for reelection.

A sworn foe and one-time premier, Michel Trovoada, is being backed by the Democratic Party victors to replace him, and Guadalupe de Ceita is standing as an independent. Mr. Trovoada returned last June after 10 years in exile in France.

Zaire

Assembly President Meets Envoys on Peace Efforts

AB2501202091 Dakar PANA in French 1827 GMT
25 Jan 91

[Text] Kinshasa, 25 Jan (AZAP/PANA)—On 23 January, Mr. Anzuluni Bembonlonyoni, president of the Zairian National Assembly, briefed the Lebanese ambassador to Zaire, Mr. Adnan Hassan Mansour, on the efforts being made by his country to bring about a cease-fire in the Gulf war. The Lebanese diplomat, who spoke to the press following the audience, noted that Zaire is making these efforts in its current capacity as chairman of the UN Security Council.

After describing this catastrophic war as destructive and stating that the price of the war will ultimately be paid by the people, Mr. Mansour declared that his country is also striving for a cease-fire and the organization of an international conference to resolve, once and for all, the diverse problems of the region, notably, the situation in Lebanon and the Palestinian question.

Mr. Anzuluni was briefed the same day by Mr. Ali Khodja, the Algerian ambassador to Zaire, on his country's peace initiatives regarding a peaceful solution to the Gulf war within the context of the Arab Maghreb Union.

Kenya

Former Somali Prime Minister Escapes With Wounds

EA2701161091 Nairobi SUNDAY STANDARD
in English 27 Jan 91 p 32

[Bakr Ogle article: "Ex-Somali Prime Minister in Hospital"]

[Text] Somali former first vice president, General Mohamed Ali Samantar, is recovering at the Nairobi hospital. He had been flown there from the North-eastern Province after sustaining bullet wounds while fleeing from the escalating civil strife in his country.

Gen. Samantar, who was lately the prime minister in the embattled President Mohamed Siad Barre's government, is in the hospital along with his 14-year-old daughter, the only member of his family he fled with a week ago from besieged Mogadishu.

The "SUNDAY STANDARD" last night found the former vice president, who during his long political career also doubled as the chief of joint staff, under heavy guard by Kenyan security personnel. It was not possible to obtain an interview with him "unless there is a written authorisation from the Ulinzi House." We were unable to secure the authorisation. A senior officer referred us to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation.

At the St. George Ward of the Hospital, General Samantar sat looking relaxed on his bed as he read a magazine. His daughter appeared to be in a deep sleep.

Independent sources told the "SUNDAY STANDARD" that Gen. Samantar was flown from Garissa on Friday afternoon [25 January]. He was earlier brought to the town by road from the border post town of Liboi.

According to the sources, Gen. Samantar arrived in the country in the company of one Brigadier General 'Abdirahman Khalif Diis and businessman, Mr. Abdikooosh Ashkar, the latter two being members of President Siad's tiny clan. The army officer and the businessman were said to be in Garissa where they have joined several other hundreds who have been pouring into the country since the beginning of this month.

The Gen. Samantar group left Mogadishu early last week, heading toward the southern port town of Kismaayo intending to get to the Kenya coast by boat. But there was extensive gunfire between rebel units belonging to the Somali Patriotic Movement (SPM) and the remnant troops loyal to President Siad. The fugitives were injured in the crossfire, the sources told the "SUNDAY STANDARD".

The former vice president sustained mild injuries on the hip and parts of the shoulder blade, while the condition of his daughter was said to be a little more serious.

The 70-year-old army general was among the military officers who staged a bloodless coup along with President Siad on October 21 1969.

Somali Officers, Refugees Dock at Mombasa

EA2701162691 Nairobi SUNDAY STANDARD
in English 27 Jan 91 p 2

[Unnamed STANDARD reporter article: "Five Military Officers Among Somali Arrivals"]

[Text] Five military officers in the trouble-ridden Somali Government were among 121 refugees fleeing the Somali conflict who arrived in Mombasa Old Port yesterday. Their sailboat Swalahina docked in at the Old Port at about 10 PM on Friday night from Kismaayo with passengers who were Somali nationals.

The captain of the sailboat, Mr. Kame Fume, told the "SUNDAY STANDARD" that his sailboat left Kismaayo on Tuesday and it took him about three days before the sailboat docked at Mombasa Port.

Captain Fume said inside the sailboat, there were eight children, 18 women, and men who had to starve in the high seas since there was not enough food to feed all the passengers aboard the sailboat.

He said when he had gone to Kismaayo to deliver some goods, he was forced by the security men to flee with the Somali nationals.

"I had no alternative but to carry with me the Somali nationals aboard the sailboat on humanitarian grounds," he said. He appealed to the immigration officers and the authorities concerned to allow the Somali nationals to disembark from the sailboat since some of them had their passports and visas.

Meanwhile, about 1,700 foreigners from Somalia who have been staying aboard a ship and sailboats at the Mombasa Port have all been moved to the Jomo Kenyatta showground. When the "SUNDAY STANDARD" team visited the showground late in the evening, policemen manning the gates refused entry to the "SUNDAY STANDARD", saying newsmen were not allowed inside the showground at the moment without any permission from the authority.

Moi Notes Resources 'Strained' by Somali Refugees

EA2601124791 Nairobi KTN Television
in English 1000 GMT 25 Jan 91

[Text] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi said today that, following the internal conflict in the Republic of Somalia, Kenya is now receiving a large number of fleeing refugees who have placed a heavy responsibility upon Kenyans and a strain on the country's resources. In a statement released at State House, Nairobi, President Moi called upon Kenyans—particularly those within the entry point of refugees such as Coast, Northeastern and

Nairobi Provinces—to exercise their characteristic hospitality and treat those refugees as brothers and sisters.

Appeals for Aid

EA2601175091 Nairobi KENYA TIMES
in English 26 Jan 91 p 2

[Peter Kiongo article: "Moi: Help Us Assist Somali Refugees"]

[Excerpts] President Moi yesterday appealed to friendly countries, international donor organizations, and well-wishers to assist Kenya bear the heavy burden of dealing with the influx of Somali refugees fleeing the war-torn country. In a statement issued from State House, Nairobi, yesterday, President Moi said that the influx of the refugees had placed a heavy burden on Kenya and was straining the country's resources. [passage omitted]

"Considering the pressure on Kenya's resources," the president went on, "I appeal to friendly governments, organizations, and well wishers to assist in the general up-keep of the refugees until a permanent solution to their plight is found." [passage omitted] He said assistance on the refugees' up-keep will go a long way in helping Kenya cope with problems that normally face refugees, "bearing in mind the present unemployment situation in the country." [passage omitted]

Ethiopians Flee Somalia Through Kenya

EA2601210491 Nairobi Domestic Service
in English 1600 GMT 26 Jan 91

[Text] Over 1,600 Ethiopian refugees who were registered in Somalia before the civil war and later requested to be repatriated during the war have already fled Somalia through Garissa [eastern Kenya] in transit to their destinations. This was disclosed by Mr. Bore when he talked to the KENYA NEWS AGENCY in his office.

Mr. Bore further said that the refugees had already acquired air tickets in Somalia but could not connect a plane home following the crisis in that country. He said 114 had already left for Ethiopia and the rest were making arrangements to leave. He told the news agency that the UNHCR [UN High Commissioner for Refugees] and the Kenya Government have provided food-stuffs and medicines for those still making arrangements to leave. He added that other foreigners who were working in Somalia have arrived in Garissa in transit to Nairobi, where they will connect their flights. He clarified that there were no refugees in the area except those awaiting to leave the country.

Somalia

Siad, Prime Minister Speak on New Government

President's Address

EA2401194091 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
1725 GMT 24 Jan 91

[Radio address by Somali President Siad Barre; date, place not given—live or recorded]

[Text] In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate. I think it is important today that I tell you that the new prime minister, Omar Arteh Ghalib, has brought me the list of the new ministries in his government and I have approved it, and he will read it to you here now. I think it is an indisputable fact that Omar Arteh is known by everyone. He is a man who has a good historical record in the country and he has done much. I do not want to revise history. It is a well known fact and nobody can deny it. I hope the new ministers and the government, and the workers and the military, and every party will work with him. He also wrote that he should have responsibility as prime minister and minister of defense.

I hope that you, as Somalis, will work with him. For my part, if I look back I think that for 21 years and over, or a little under 22 years, there was the revolution. For the most part of this time Omar was among the ministers, especially the heavyweight ones with a lot of responsibilities in the country. He played a good role then. Now I have confidence that he will proceed well even though the times are difficult.

After this I would like to go over the history of the country. We saved the country from a dangerous point. For some time things proceeded well. Later there was much regression. Much was achieved in the foreign, internal, economic, educational, and communications fields. On the side of construction, only Mogadishu can show the extent of its achievements. I do not want to waste time on the history of this country. This is because it is said that history never forgives anyone. I think that there are some Somali people with a clean heart who have no complexes or evil who write and will write the history of the nation.

I conclude by saying that Comrade Omar Arteh and his men should be cooperated with fully. I think his ministers were not in the former government and were also not in the last one. They have been selected by him and most of them are young and educated. I hope that good work will be done and complexes will be done away with. Somalis are human and there are bound to be conflicts always. If they remember the past and they do not think about the future and do not build, the nation will be useless then. But if the past is forgotten and the future is thought of well and planned, implemented, that is the nationalist view.

As I said earlier if there is a cease-fire, I will leave this job and I do not want to repeat this. I say let there be a cease-fire. If the shooting stops, I will hand over my job and leave.

I am only concerned about the meaningless shedding of Somali blood. I have handed the responsibility to the prime minister. I thank all those who had worked with me very much and hope that they will continue with the work. Thank you.

Ghalib Names Government

EA2401213291 Mogadishu Domestic Service
in Somali 1725 GMT 24 Jan 91

[Radio address by Somali Prime Minister Omar Arteh Ghalib; date, place not given—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. [passage omitted] The peace and blessing of God be upon you. As the president said, there is no doubt and he has made it clear, as demanded by the Somali Reconciliation Committee, he has said, even last night and even now in front of me in a clear and frank way, in line with the 82d article of the Constitution, the president has agreed. [sentence as heard]

Comrade, thank you for naming me to this post, according to the recommendation of the reconciliation committee, and for your agreement. Now, since the time is short I will not take up your time. The nation was waiting for the speech you have delivered, and that of the new government. I will not waste much time.

I would like to read out the new government:

Prime Minister and Minister of Defense:	Omar Arteh Ghalib
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of National Constitution:	Mohamed Abshir Musa
Foreign Minister:	Gerad Abdighani Garad Jama
Interior Minister:	Dr. Mohamed Ali Tuuryare
Minister of Finance and Treasury:	Prof. Salim Aliyow Bidil
Minister of Reconstruction and Resettlement:	Comrade Abdirahim Abbi Farah
Minister of Agriculture:	Dr. Nur Elimi Egal
Minister of Fisheries and Marine Resources:	Mohamed Haji Hassan
Minister of Livestock, Forestry, and Ranches:	Abdihamid Mohamed Nur
Minister of Petroleum, Mineral Resources, and Water:	Abdirahman Osman Rage
Minister of Commerce:	Abdullahi Mohamed Abdulle
Minister of Industry:	To be named later
Minister of Education:	Said Nur
Minister of Higher Education and Culture:	Abdulle Ahmed Mohamed

Minister of Health:	Dr. Abdirashid Sultan Dulane
Minister of Information and Culture:	Hassan Sultan Bihi
Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:	Dr. Ahmed Mohamed Gabaad
Minister of Public Works and Housing:	Engineer Hasanow Mohamed Mohamoud
Minister of Land, Air and Sea Transport:	Abdullahi Ahmed Shire
Minister of Justice and Endowments:	(Sheikh Mohamed Ahmed Gedi)
Minister of Tourism:	Dr. (Hussein Said Awr)
Minister of Labour and Sport:	Mohamed Mohamoud Garad
Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs:	(Mohamed Ahmed Abdulle Sahran)
Minister of State for Presidential Affairs:	(Mohamoud Mohamed Jama Afbalaar)
Minister of State for Prime Minister's Office:	(Mohamed Said Fayow Gentleman)

Now I will read out the assistant ministers. The list is not yet complete, some are to be named later, but here are the ones which have been decided:

Deputy Minister of Defense:	To be named later
Deputy Minister of Finance:	(Sharif Dayr Mankiye w)
Deputy Minister of Information and Culture:	(Yussuf Sheikh Ali Samantar)
Deputy Minister of Health:	Dr. Iman Warsame Nur
Deputy Minister of Justice and Endowments:	Sheikh Ibrahim Mohamed Ali
Deputy Minister of Livestock, Forestry, and Ranches:	Yasin Mohamed Sheikh Nur
Deputy Minister, post not further specified:	Dr. Abdullahi Ismail
Deputy Minister, post not further specified:	Engineer Mohamed Hussein Adow
Deputy Minister of Petroleum Mineral Resources and Water:	Abdirahman Osman Rage

As I said, we shall name whatever is remaining later. I support the speech of the president. What he said is clear to me. I have no doubt, and the Somali people have no doubt.

Therefore, in the name of God, in the name of the dignity of the Somalis, and for the sake of our flag, we ask you to observe a cease-fire immediately, because you are aware of the damage the fighting has inflicted on our country. The fighting has affected everybody, including those shooting and those shot. I would like to remind you that we will not succeed in our duties unless you observe the cease-fire. As we and the reconciliation committee promised the president, we have to, according to my wish, bid him farewell respectfully and in the way he deserves. However, we strongly appeal to you to stop fighting to allow our duty to function smoothly.

It is my pleasure to mention what I have heard from President Daniel arap Moi, proposing that he and the neighboring countries mediate between us. We make it clear, given that our dignity has been lost, that we can still sort out our differences and we are also on the verge of solving our problems. We thank them, but we do not need external intervention. Brothers, keep in mind what I have said. Let God help us. Comrade President, we call on you to pray for us so that we can overcome these problems. Thank you.

Government Troops Retain Control of Berbera

*AB2601151591 Paris AFP in English 1457 GMT
26 Jan 91*

[Text] Nairobi, Jan 26 (AFP)—Somali Government troops have retained control of Berbera on the north coast after two days of fierce fighting against rebels of the Somali National Movement (SNM), according to reliable reports reaching the Kenyan capital Saturday [26 January]. The SNM, in a communique issued Friday in London, said it had captured "the town and port of Berbera" on Thursday.

Saturday's reports said the SNM offensive had failed in both Berbera and Hargeysa, the northern regional capital, which was still in government hands. The army has reportedly sent reinforcements to the two towns to defend them against new attacks by the SNM which has been fighting the government for control of the region since 1988.

The SNM offensive came as President Mohamed Siad Barre continued to hold out in his capital after a month-long siege by rebels of the United Somali Congress. The president has offered to resign in exchange for a ceasefire but the rebels have refused.

The French maintenance ship Jules Verne based in Djibouti sailed Friday night to Berbera with orders to evacuate Swiss and French expatriates working at the International Red Cross hospital in Berbera, reliable sources there said. However the evacuation was judged not to be necessary after the SNM attack was repulsed. Foreigners were evacuated from Mogadishu, the capital, in the days after the rebel attack on December 30.

USC Rebels Take Over Government, City 26 Jan

*EA2701104391 Mogadishu Domestic Service
in Somali 0330 GMT 27 Jan 91*

[Text] God is great! God is great! God is great! As you are aware, last night at 2030 [1730 GMT] the government and responsibility of the Somali people were taken over by the United Somali Congress [USC] movement. God is great! God is great! God is great!

We shall broadcast in various programs the progress of activities. We are addressing you from Radio Mogadishu, the voice of the Somali people.

Brothers and sisters, the Somali people are being asked, now that [words indistinct] the hardships have ended, to hold hands and demonstrate a spirit of brotherhood and love. You are also cautioned that no side should transgress against the other and steal their property.

The USC took over the government to maintain the security of the Somali people. It is therefore incumbent on every Muslim and Somali to strive for the maintenance of peace and security. There is no problem in the country. [Words indistinct] therefore we wish the Somali people progress, prosperity, and brotherly understanding.

God is great! God is great! God is great! Before [words indistinct] listen to verses of the holy Koran. [passage indistinct]

Palace Ransacked

*AB2701093991 London BBC World Service
in English 0910 GMT 27 Jan 91*

[From the "World News" program]

[Text] Reports from Somalia say that rebels have taken over the presidential palace in the capital, Mogadishu, and President Siad Barre has fled. This follows four weeks of heavy fighting in the city as the rebels of the United Somali Congress continued their efforts to overthrow the president. As the palace was ransacked, a rebel spokesman appealed for calm. Much of the latest information on Somalia is being supplied on a radio link by the medical charity Medecins Sans Frontieres. Peter Biles reports from the Kenyan city of Mombasa, where the charity is in regular contact with Mogadishu:

[Begin Biles recording] According to reports from Mogadishu, the presidential palace, Villa Somalia, was taken over by rebel forces on Saturday night after a day of intense fighting in the capital. President Siad Barre is said to have been seen leaving his official residence in a tank, 15 minutes before the palace was ransacked and looted by hundreds of people. One person in Mogadishu said it was like a popular uprising.

Siad Barre's whereabouts are not known, but when he left the palace, he was accompanied by contingents of loyal troops. Government forces are still said to control a small enclave around the main airport and are showing no sign of surrendering. Volunteers from the charity Medecins Sans Frontieres, who are working at the hospital in the rebel-held area of the city, say that the shelling by the government troops has stopped. But there are reports of hundreds of people having been killed or wounded in the last few days. The medical team says the hospital is full and emergency operations are being undertaken all the time. A spokesman for the rebel United Somali Congress in Mogadishu, Hussein Mohamed Bogh, has called for calm and invited all opposition figures to a national conference to discuss a democratic future for Somalia. [end recording]

Spokesman on Forming Government

*EA2701192091 Rome International Service
in Somali 1640 GMT 27 Jan 91*

[Text] The United Somali Congress [USC] rebels have captured the Presidential Palace, Villa Somalia, and Radio Mogadishu, over which they released a communique saying that Siad Barre's regime has been overthrown. Last night the movement assumed the leadership and the administration of the Somali people. The rebels announced themselves over the radio as the Voice of the Somali People. They added that Siad Barre and a few of his loyal troops escaped by tank 15 minutes before the capture of the Presidential Palace. A statement released by the USC movement said that the leadership was taken from Siad Barre following a very heavy battle. The radio report was made 12 hours after the Presidency was captured. According to western medical doctors in Mogadishu, government troops still control the airport.

Ali Hassan Hussein, the USC spokesman in London, told the ITALIAN NEWS AGENCY that the capture of Siad Barre was imminent. He fled last night toward Kismaayo in a tank. The spokesman added that the USC forces control Mogadishu. Hussein said that the USC forces are trying to capture Siad Barre soon adding that he was in the company of 200 soldiers. He said that even if Siad Barre succeeded in reaching Kismaayo Airport, 500 km south of Mogadishu, there would be no plane for him to leave the country.

However, the spokesman confirmed that Mogadishu Airport is still held by government soldiers, but its surrounding areas and the capital city are in the hands of the USC. The spokesman added that the USC, the Somali National Movement, and the Somali Patriotic Movement are preparing to form a new government within 48 hours.

'Major' Celebration Held

*EA2801143791 Mogadishu Domestic Service
in Somali 1044 GMT 28 Jan 91*

[Text] Listeners, Somali people, wherever they may be, are feeling happy at the removal of Afweyneh's [big mouth, Siad Barre's nickname] regime after 21 years of repressive rule. The United Somali Congress forces have today, these days, [as heard] been holding a major celebration, in which the Somali people also cheerfully took part after realizing that Afweyneh and his prisoners [word indistinct] and after he himself became a prisoner. Therefore, we congratulate the Somali people, wherever they may be. We say that for the remaining [as heard] in some regions and call on you to follow and [word indistinct] to the security forces so as to show the national [word indistinct] and personality [words indistinct] in order to show the value we place on the Somali people.

Propose National Conference

*EA2801163391 Mogadishu Domestic Service
in Somali 1115 GMT 28 Jan 91*

[Text] A statement released yesterday by the United Somali Congress [USC] Executive Committee says that the USC

forces succeeded in destroying Mohamed Siad Barre's forces in Mogadishu. This forced the dictator to flee and his whereabouts are not known. The statement added that the Somali people, spearheaded by the Somali opposition, have succeeded in taking power from the dictator Mohamed Siad Barre. It added that the USC movement calls for the formation of a new republic based on justice, equality, unity, and democracy. The USC has also said that the country's future should be decided by the Somali opposition spearheaded by the armed rebel groups.

The USC movement proposes, as it has proposed earlier, the convening of national conference at which a people's salvation committee and popular interim government will be formed pending a free election. Furthermore, the USC movement proposes formation of a government pending the convening of the conference and the formation of the People's Salvation Committee. The government will be drawn from many sections of the Somali people. Its tasks will be normalization of peace, reactivation of general social services, preparations for the conference, and reactivation of diplomatic ties, particularly with our neighboring and friendly countries.

Radio Calls on Workers To Return To Work

*EA2801170891 Mogadishu Domestic Service
in Somali 1103 GMT 28 Jan 91*

[Text] All workers in electricity, the postal service, media and information, water, and health are reminded to return to their work places immediately, given that Somali society in Mogadishu has a great need for these service institutions. We once again remind the departments of electricity, post, information and media, water, and health to return immediately to their respective departments, since the people of Mogadishu and other regions in the country are in dire need of these essentials.

Radio on Plight of People Under Siad Barre

*EA2801165691 Mogadishu Domestic Service
in Somali 1153 GMT 28 Jan 91*

[Text] Listeners: The Somali people suffered greatly and encountered many problems during Big Mouth's [afweyneh—Siad's nickname] 21 years of rule. Their plight grew day after day from the very day that Big Mouth seized power through the barrel of a gun. It all began when he executed his former colleagues. He then pounced on innocent Somali religious leaders, whose only function was to propagate Islam among the Somali people.

SNM Claims Capture of Burao, Garbahaarrey

*EA2701193691 (Clandestine) Radio of the
Somali National Movement in Somali
1658 GMT 27 Jan 91*

[Text] Units of the Somali National Movement [SNM] who had the town of Burao under siege are reported to have overrun the town. It is reported that Burao, the capital of Togdheer [northwest Somalia], is fully under the control of SNM forces. Reports reaching Radio SNM

say that combined units of the Somali Patriotic Movement and the SNM have succeeded in capturing Garbaaarrey, the capital of Gedo Region [birthplace of Siad Barre west of Mogadishu].

MSF Reports 'Steady Stream of Casualties'

AB2701114191 Paris AFP in English 1026 GMT 27 Jan 91

[By David Chazan]

[Excerpt] Nairobi, Jan 27 (AFP)—Somali rebels captured the presidential palace in Mogadishu on Sunday and President Mohamed Siad Barre fled to an unknown destination, a representative of the medical charity Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF) said. Rebels of the United Somali Congress (USC) launched an attack on the Villa Somalia, the president's official residence, on Saturday, after four weeks of bitter fighting in the Somali capital, said Stephan Van Praet of MSF Belgium, who is coordinating MSF Europe's medical aid operation from the Kenyan port of Mombasa.

He said medical workers in the Somali capital contacted by satellite telephone reported that the rebels had captured the palace early Sunday after bitter fighting. The president had fled "in a tank accompanied by a small military convoy 15 minutes before the palace was ransacked and looted by hundreds of people," he said. Mr. Van Praet quoted a witness in Mogadishu as saying that "it was like a popular uprising."

The president's destination was unknown, but there was speculation that he was heading for the airport, where he is believed to have an underground bunker, or to southern Somalia, his home region. There were rumours here that Major-General Siad Barre was killed early Sunday, but it was impossible to obtain confirmation.

"Our information is that the government now controls only the airport and a small amount of ground around it," Mr. Van Praet said. Looters were pillaging the palace after it was captured, he said.

The MSF personnel in Mogadishu reported "terrible carnage," saying a steady stream of casualties had been arriving at Mogadishu hospital since the attack on Villa Somalia was launched. The president's forces had been shelling rebel positions in the Somali capital with heavy artillery based at Villa Somalia.

Mr. Van Praet said MSF had sent more medical personnel to Mogadishu on Sunday to reinforce the team already working there, and appealed to all parties involved to help them treat the wounded. [passage omitted]

Tanzania

U.S. Embassy Cuts Back Staff Due to Threats

AB2601211291 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 26 Jan 91

[Text] Dar es Salaam—The United States has called home some of its employees in the Tanzanian Embassy following threats from Iraq against U.S. embassies worldwide. A statement issued by the embassy today in Dar es Salaam said that the United States had received reliable reports concerning the threats against its personnel and against U.S. properties in Tanzania. The statement stressed that the threats were against U.S. personnel only and do not apply to other employees at the embassy who are not American citizens.

The statement further said that the removal of some embassy personnel was voluntary. The embassy will continue to function as normal. The statement also said that the other employees who were Tanzanian citizens would continue to be paid their salaries normally.

Uganda

Explosion Reported at U.S. Recreation Center

AB2601100500 Paris AFP in French 0931 GMT 26 Jan 91

[Text] Kampala, 26 Jan (AFP)—An explosion, apparently caused by a grenade, shook a U.S. recreation center in Kampala on 24 January, 10 minutes after U.S. Ambassador John Burroughs ended a tennis game, the paper NEW VISION disclosed. According to the paper, the explosion of the object, which was thrown from outside the center, caused a shallow hole in the ground.

Quoting a staff member of the U.S. Embassy, the paper said that the act was aimed at the U.S. ambassador and related to the Gulf war. The embassy had previously received threatening letters and took security measures to protect the residences of all of its staff, the same source said.

Border Clashes Reported With Rwanda Forces

AB2501221291 Paris AFP in French 2039 GMT 25 Jan 91

[Text] Kampala, 25 Jan (AFP)—Brief clashes between Ugandan and Rwandan forces took place yesterday along the border between the two countries, resulting in the death of two Rwandans, a Ugandan army officer told AFP today.

According to this officer, who was speaking by telephone from the Kabale border town, about 50 Rwandan soldiers yesterday morning penetrated and opened fire on Rwene village, situated some 15 km from Kabale. The officer, who asked to remain anonymous, did not mention Ugandan losses, but indicated that calm had returned today to the Rwanda-Uganda border.

Iraqi Purchases of Artillery Shells Discussed

*MB2801105491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1039 GMT 28 Jan 91*

[Text] London Jan 28 SAPA—A newspaper report on Monday that South African long-range artillery ammunition adapted to carry poison gas was still being supplied up to last month to Iraq for its G-5 155mm ARMSCOR [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] derivative guns, has caused a stir in London.

The report, published in THE INDEPENDENT newspaper and attributed to a former British officer now working for South African military intelligence, was a prominent topic of discussion in radio and television programmes where listeners aired their views.

THE INDEPENDENT said military analysts believed the ability to deliver poison gas shells up to 45km posed a greater threat to allied forces than Iraq's Scud missiles.

It said Iraq bought the entire 1990 stock of special ammunition made by ARMSCOR, and that the last delivery was intercepted by South Africa's own customs service in December.

By then, the Americans, who had discovered the illicit trade, had already bought up the 1991 supply, it was claimed.

According to the report, the South African Army was left without shells last year, when Armscor supplied Iraq with huge quantities of the special long-range 155mm ammunition.

The former British officer said the matter came to his attention last year during SA [South African] Army exercises, when an artillery battalion officer reported no 155mm ammunition had been delivered to his unit.

He was told "to keep his mouth shut" by his superiors.

THE INDEPENDENT said the intelligence source claimed the Army's stock of 155mm shells was returned to ARMSCOR last year so the company could rush shipments "three times as much as the previous year's" to Iraq before they were banned.

According to the report, the shells were shipped through Jordan, and the South Africans were paid in gold, which was sent to Lusaka during President Saddam Husayn's visit to Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda on December 18.

President Kaunda reportedly also arranged for a South African delegation to meet the Iraqi leader.

The shipment of ammunition continued until last month, when a consignment of 48,000 shells, plus 5,500 adapted to carry poison gas, were intercepted by customs in Cape Town.

South African military intelligence, said to have good contacts with Saudi Arabia, reportedly informed the

Saudis, who in turn bought the entire 1991 ARMSCOR production of 155mm shells to prevent them falling into Iraqi hands.

According to the military source, the Americans then intervened, and bought the entire stock themselves.

Iraq is known to have at least 100 of the G-5 artillery pieces, made under licence from ARMSCOR in Chile.

The superior quality artillery pieces were used by Iraq with devastating effect in the eight-year war with Iran.

Armscor has a standing policy not to make any comment on its international armaments deals in view of the United Nations arms embargo against South Africa.

Company Denies Arms Report

*MB2801111091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1056 GMT 28 Jan 91*

[Excerpts] Pretoria Jan 28 SAPA—ARMSCOR [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] took the unusual step on Monday of rejecting as "totally incorrect" a report by THE INDEPENDENT in London that it had until last month supplied ammunition for its G-5 guns to Iraq.

The report, attributed to a former British officer now working for South African military intelligence, said the ability of the G-5 155mm shells to deliver poison gas up to 45km away posed a greater threat to allied forces than Iraq's Scud missiles.

ARMSCOR normally does not comment on speculation about its arms sales, but a spokesman said in Pretoria on Monday that "in this instance, we are prepared to say that the report is totally incorrect".

He added that ARMSCOR stood by Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha's repeated declarations that South Africa honoured the UN resolutions against Iraq.

The spokesman was not prepared to discuss aspects of the report.

The report said Iraq bought the entire 1990 stock of special ammunition made by ARMSCOR, and that the last delivery was intercepted by South Africa's own customs service in December. By then, the Americans, who had discovered the illicit trade, had already bought up the 1991 supply, it was claimed.

According to the report, the South African Army was left without shells last year, when ARMSCOR supplied Iraq with huge quantities of the special long-range 155 mm ammunition. [passage omitted]

On Monday there was no immediate official reaction available to this from the South African authorities.

Muslims Protest at U.S. Embassy, Consulates**At Johannesburg Consulate**

*MB2501153091 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in Afrikaans 1300 GMT 25 Jan 91*

[Text] A few thousand Muslims opposed to the war in the Persian Gulf protested today in front of the American Consulate in Johannesburg where a letter of protest was handed to the American consul general, Mr. John Hurch.

Although the protest was generally well controlled the crowd became chaotic when they reached the building and the police had to keep them away. Muslim officials also assisted in keeping the crowd under control. A complaint was made against coverage of the war by the television network CNN. A few protesters questioned by an SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] reporter said they want peace in the Middle East and that America should withdraw from Saudi Arabia. Others were more militant and openly in favor of Saddam Husayn.

A group of Muslims also protested in front of the American Consulate in Durban.

At Durban Consulate

*MB2501171891 Umtata Capital Radio
in English 1500 GMT 25 Jan 91*

[Text] There has been a large anti-U.S. protest in Durban. As Carmel Rickard reports the demonstrators were demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. and its allies from the Gulf.

[Rickard] About two thousand Muslims marched through the streets of Durban after lunchtime prayers this afternoon. They carried pro-Islamic posters, posters urging that the U.S. get out of the Middle East and posters praising Saddam Husayn. They marched to the building housing the U.S. Consulate and handed over a letter to U.S. President Bush through Vice-Consul Tim Brown.

[Begin recording] [unidentified protester] We demand the withdrawal of the United States army and the allied forces out of our country and our holy land. We trust that you would be good enough to convey this to your President of the United States. [end recording]

[Rickard] The letter from the Jihad Movement of South Africa warns Bush that he has started a war against the Muslims and that he should now await divine punishment.

At Pretoria Embassy

*MB2601160291 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1500 GMT 26 Jan 91*

[Text] About 250 chanting Muslims marched to the United States Embassy in Pretoria today to deliver a memorandum demanding the withdrawal of the United States forces from the Persian Gulf. The assistant press

attache at the embassy, Mr. Larry Schwartz, said he would convey the marchers' concerns to the United States Government but in turn handed the protesters a list of Muslim countries supporting the United States.

Men, women, and children marched to the embassy from a nearby mosque, displaying posters reading: Satan Bush, Viva Husayn and CNN, stop the propaganda. Yesterday marches were held in Johannesburg, Durban, and in Pretoria.

Pik Botha Notes Protests

*MB2601200391 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 1800 GMT 26 Jan 91*

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha said today that while the government accepted the rights of people to demonstrate peacefully, it could not condone the motive behind the recent Muslim demonstrations in South Africa. Mr. Botha called on South African Muslims not to behave in a way that could be to the detriment of South African Muslims trapped in Saudi Arabia.

A Foreign Affairs spokesman said South Africa's latest diplomatic moves to rescue 300 of its citizens stranded in Saudi Arabia were being considered by the Saudi Government. The spokesman said the initiative had been sympathetically received by the Saudi Government and that behind-the-scenes diplomacy was working well.

The spokesman said that while all possible avenues for getting the South Africans back home were being investigated, it should be borne in mind that there were many other pilgrims still trapped in Saudi Arabia.

The spokesman also said South Africa was negotiating with African countries for overflying rights to facilitate the return of the citizens.

Plan Detailed To Rescue Muslim Pilgrims

*MB2501162691 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1500 GMT 25 Jan 91*

[Text] A specially chartered aircraft is ready to leave Britain for Saudi Arabia at a few hours notice to rescue about 320 South African Muslim pilgrims stranded by the Gulf War.

South African diplomats in London said the Boeing 707 aircraft could be in the air within hours of finalization of the rescue plan ordered by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Pik Botha. The plan was to take half of the stranded pilgrims to the Kenyan capital Nairobi and return immediately for the remainder. From Kenya further arrangements would be made to fly the pilgrims back to South Africa, either on scheduled South African Airways flights or by charter plane.

Mr. Botha said yesterday it was hoped that the pilgrims would be back in South Africa by the end of next week.

Final Monitoring Commission Angola Meeting Set

MB2801103491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1027 GMT 28 Jan 91

[Text] Cape Town Jan 28 SAPA—High-ranking Russian and American delegations will take part in the final Joint Monitoring Commission meeting on Tuesday planned for South Africa before the last of the Cubans leave Angola in July.

Ambassador-at-large, Mr. Vyacheslav Ustinov, will lead the Russian delegation which will include the head of the Africa Bureau in the Soviet Department of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Vladimir Kazimirov.

The assistant deputy secretary of state, foreign affairs, Mr. Hank Cohen, will lead the American delegation which will include Mr. William Swing, ambassador to South Africa, White House-based Mr. Bob Frasure of the National Security Council and Pentagon official, Mr. James I. Woods.

Both the Soviet and American delegations enjoy observer status.

The members of the commission are: South Africa (led by Director General of Foreign Affairs Mr. Neil van Heerden); Namibia (led by Mr. Peter Tsheehama, deputy minister of foreign affairs); Cuba (led by General Jesus Bermudez, chief of Cuban security); and Angola (led by General Antonio dos Santos Franca N'dalu and the deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Venancio de Moura).

As the July 1991 deadline for Cuban troop withdrawal approaches—it is already slightly ahead of schedule—the emphasis of the Joint Monitoring Commission meetings has shifted from the military to an important multi-lateral forum.

Rebels Attempt To Overthrow Ciskei Government

Leader Confirms Coup Attempt

MB2701092491 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0900 GMT 27 Jan 91

[Text] The leader of the Military Council in Ciskei, Brigadier Oupa Gqozo, has confirmed that there was an unsuccessful attempt to overthrow his government this morning.

He said that an exchange of fire had taken place between armed rebels and members of the Ciskeian Defense Force.

He said that a former member of the Military Council, Colonel (Mangwani Kusana), had been taken prisoner. The colonel was charged with treason in Ciskei last year, but he fled to Transkei.

More on Coup Attempt

MB2701124891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1212 GMT 27 Jan 91

[By Jonathon Rees]

[Text] Bisho Jan 27 SAPA—South African Defence [as received] troops had been put on standby to protect South African lives and property in Ciskei, if necessary, following a failed early Sunday [27 January] morning coup in the territory, an SADF [South African Defense Force] spokesman said.

Ruling Ciskei Military Council head, Brigadier Oupa Gqozo, said the two-man coup was foiled when Ciskei troops confronted former Military Council member Col. Mangwane Guzana and former Ciskei security head Lt.-Gen. Charles Sebe in a roadblock about 9 km from the capital, Bisho.

Guzana was shot dead in the 3.30 AM [0130 GMT] skirmish and Sebe escaped wounded under cover of darkness.

The two were wearing bullet proof vests and had an Uzi sub-machinegun and two Beretta 9MM pistols with spare ammunition.

Brig Gqozo said Sebe was being pursued by Ciskei security forces and police dog-squads who were combing the region.

He had reportedly been sighted, "deeply wounded and tired", at Cwencwe village about 7 km from the roadblock, Brig Gqozo said.

A R[and]5,000 reward has been offered for information leading to his immediate arrest, and he was expected to be captured on Sunday, he said.

Two briefcases and a slingbag with documents and speeches relating to the attempted coup had been seized from the vehicle and security experts were busy analysing them.

Brig. Gqozo said his security forces had been monitoring the coup attempt for three weeks and intercepted the vehicle shortly after it crossed the Ciskei border near Stutterheim.

He said the rebel pair had apparently "overrated their popularity" and believed forces within the CDF [Ciskei Defense Force] would overthrow the ruling military before they arrived in the capital.

There had been no South African involvement, besides the use of advisers recruited from the SADF to serve the CDF and Ciskeian intelligence organisations.

The Ciskei Security Council would meet on Sunday afternoon to assess documents seized from the vehicle and decide how the information would be used, Brig. Gqozo said.

SA Ambassador to Ciskei Mr. Pieter van Rensburg Goosen said the coup attempt was an entirely Ciskeian matter.

Police To Search for Coupist

*MB2701202391 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1945 GMT 27 Jan 91*

[Excerpts] East London Jan 27 SAPA—Ciskei troops on Sunday [27 January] thwarted an early morning attempt to overthrow the military government and shot dead a former member of the Council of State who was wanted for treason.

Government sources said Colonel Onward Guzana, a former right-hand man to the military ruler, Brigadier Oupa Gqozo, was killed, while a former Ciskei security head, Mr. Charles Sebe, escaped badly wounded in thick bush. [passage omitted]

Brig. Gqozo said his security forces had been monitoring the plot for three weeks and intercepted the vehicle shortly after it crossed the Ciskei border near Stutterheim.

He said the rebel pair had apparently "overrated their popularity" and believed CDF [Ciskei Defense Force] forces would overthrow the Military Council before they arrived in the capital.

Earlier, South African Defence Force [SADF] and police personnel manned roadblocks at the border with Ciskei near King William's Town, reportedly to ensure no trouble spilled over from the homeland.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria, Mr. Sarel Kruger, said South Africa received no request for help.

The charge d'affaires at the South African Embassy in King William's Town, Mr. Isak Heath, confirmed Brig. Gqozo had alerted the embassy on Friday that he expected "problems".

"The SADF was there should anything happen which might affect South Africa. They were on alert."

Mr. Heath would not comment on the coup attempt. "At this stage, whatever happened or not, it is best to confirm that with Brig. Gqozo," he said.

The local press was alerted on Saturday to the possibility of trouble in Ciskei by the sight of large numbers of SADF vehicles heading for Bisho-King William's Town. A man answering the telephone at Group 8 Headquarters here said some trouble had been expected, but all appeared quiet.

Roadblocks had been set up, and travel through Ciskei should pose no problems.

Reporters who went to Bisho saw SADF personnel and vehicles near Mdantsane and on the South African side of the border near the Zwelitsha-Bisho road. Bisho itself was quiet.

Bisho was reported to be quiet Sunday evening, with troops manning roadblocks and guarding government buildings.

Commenting on the attempted coup, SA [South African] Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr. Pik Botha said it was a well-known fact that the SA Government totally rejected all violence and intimidation.

He said he trusted that all threats from Ciskei refugees that found themselves in South Africa had ended.

"Such threats only contribute to destabilisation of the region and are contrary to the spirit of reconciliation prevailing in southern Africa," he said.

The SA Police had meanwhile been asked and had agreed to assist in the search for Charles Sebe, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported on Sunday night.

Ciskei has asked the police to search the area of Izili near Stutterheim in the eastern Cape.

Police Arrest Three ANC 'Operatives' 21 Jan

*MB2701155191 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1538 GMT 27 Jan 91*

[By political correspondent Pierre Claassen]

[Text] Lambert's Bay Jan 27 SAPA—Three ANC [African National Congress] operatives, one foreign-trained, have been arrested in the Transvaal, security police chief Lt.-Gen. Basie Smit announced at the weekend.

He told a media group being briefed on South Africa's escalating crime rate that a large number of weapons, including 26 limpet mines and AK-47 rifles, had also been seized.

The three men had been arrested in Johannesburg and Pretoria on January 21.

They had identified their ANC mission by the code name "Operation Prickly Pear".

Although Gen. Smit was unable to go into detail on the investigation, he said further arrests were expected.

The aim of Operation Prickly Pear was to eliminate members of the SA [South African] Police, conduct an armed struggle against Bophuthatswana and providing military training to people inside South Africa.

ANC Says 'Unaware' of Operation

*MB2701192891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1859 GMT 27 Jan 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 27 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] says it is unaware of police claims that it had launched "Operation Prickly Pear"

aimed at eliminating SAP [South African Police] members, conducting an armed struggle against Bophuthatswana, and providing military training to people inside the country.

SA security police chief Lt-Gen Bassie Smit at the weekend told a media group being briefed on SA's escalating crime that three ANC operatives, one foreign-trained, have been arrested in the Transvaal.

Lt-Gen Smit said the operatives identified their mission in the country by the code name "Operation Prickly Pear", and that a large number of weapons, including 26 limpet mines and AK-47 rifles, had been seized.

In reaction to the police reports, ANC spokesman Sakie Macozoma on Sunday [27 January] afternoon said: "The ANC does not know anything about the alleged operation. The ANC sticks to the agreement reached in the Pretoria Minute... the ANC will adhere to the suspension of the armed action as stipulated in the minute."

He added "the ANC noted that the people have chosen to make the sensational allegation on the eve of our meeting with Inkatha Freedom Party, and thereby maintains a pattern of making allegations of this nature whenever the ANC seems to be on the brink of a new initiative."

Asked whether the operatives were in fact ANC members, Mr Macozoma said at this stage the ANC had no information on the police report, but regarded the report as sensational allegation.

The ANC did not even know the identities of the operatives, he said.

Lt-Gen Smit said further arrests were expected but was unable to go into detail on the investigation.

Mandela, Bop's Mangope Discuss Violence

*MB2601145691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1418 GMT 26 Jan 91*

[Text] Zeerust Jan 26 SAPA—ANC [African National Congress] Deputy President Mr Nelson Mandela and Bophuthatswana President Chief Lucas Mangope have reached an agreement aimed at ending the violence in parts of the homelands, after lengthy discussions recently.

Mr Mandela made this announcement while addressing refugees at Zeerust's Ikageleng township who had fled the strife-torn Braklaagte area in Bophuthatswana.

Further Reportage on 29 Jan ANC-Inkatha Talks

Inkatha Announces Team

*MB2601064091 Umtata Capital Radio
in English 0500 GMT 26 Jan 91*

[Text] The Inkatha Freedom Party has announced its team to talk to the ANC [African National Congress]

next week. Sixty-seven delegates will meet 20 top ANC members in talks that, it is hoped, will end violence between their supporters.

The Inkatha delegation will be led by Mangosuthu Buthelezi, and will include National Chairman Frank Mdlalose, Women's Brigade Chairman E. T. Bhengu, and Youth Brigade Chairman Chief Zonde.

Included in the Inkatha group as an observer is former ANC Natal Deputy President and National Executive Committee member (W. S. Conco), who was overseas for many years.

Mandela Notes Talks

*MB2601173691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1655 GMT 26 Jan 91*

[By Craig Doonan]

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 26 SAPA—There would be no winning or losing side after next week's talks between the African National Congress [ANC] and Inkatha, ANC leader Nelson Mandela said on Saturday [26 January].

Addressing about 3,500 ANC supporters at Zeerust's Ikageleng township, he said he wanted all South Africans to win from the deliberations.

The ANC deputy president said his organisation was not attending talks to hurl accusations but rather with appeals to forget the past and concentrate on the future.

"Those who want peace will close the past and concentrate on the present and future", he said.

Mr Mandela had earlier visited over 3,000 refugees sheltering in the Ikageleng churches after recent violence between pro and anti Bophuthatswana government factions in Braklaagte village.

Ever since he was released from prison he had been phoning Inkatha leader, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, to discuss ways of ending the Natal violence which had claimed over 8,000 lives in the past seven years, Mr Mandela said.

However, the two party leaders had decided to meet on the ANC's initiative to end the carnage, he said.

The ANC and Inkatha had tried to wipe each other out in Natal, but neither had succeeded, he added.

By killing brothers and sisters, blacks in Natal had allowed elements of government security forces to, "come in under the smokescreen of this violence to start killing our people".

"It's true there is still conflict between the ANC and Inkatha, but a greater part of the violence in the country today comes from the state itself," he said.

Buthelezi Hopes for Peace

*MB2601174891 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1500 GMT 26 Jan 91*

[Text] The president of the Inkatha Freedom Party, Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has told a youth rally at Mzumbi on the Natal coast that he hopes the forthcoming meeting with an ANC [African National Congress] delegation led by Mr. Nelson Mandela will lead to peace between the two organizations.

He said that unless there was reconciliation between Inkatha and the ANC, there could be no reconciliation for South Africa.

ANC Schedules Nationwide Mass Protest 1 Feb

*MB2501195791 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY
in English 25 Jan 91 p 1*

[Report by Tim Cohen: "Mandela To Lead March on Parliament"]

[Text] ANC [African National Congress] deputy president Nelson Mandela will lead a mass march next week while President F.W. de Klerk delivers the opening address. The ANC is also planning a stayaway in the PWV [Pretoria - Witwatersrand - Vereeniging] area to coincide with the opening of Parliament [1 February]—as part of a campaign the ANC predicts will be its biggest yet.

Spokesman Gill Marcus said yesterday the Cape Town march would mark the start of a country-wide campaign of mass action to demand free political activity and a constituent assembly.

Marches are planned in townships and suburbs in the PWV area, in Kurgersdorp, Port Elizabeth, Durban and other centres including Pietersburg and Louis Fouchardt.

In the western Cape, public meetings will be held in all the ANC's 17 "zones" prior to the opening of Parliament.

The ANC decided at its consultative conference last year to embark on the Constituent Assembly Day campaign.

Marcus discounted criticism that the ANC's "mass action" programme was cultivating a culture of violence, stating that mass protest was an internationally accepted right.

PAC To Join March

*MB2801045491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0212 GMT 28 Jan 91*

[By Charl de Villiers]

[Text] Cape Town Jan 27 SAPA—The Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] will join ranks with the ANC [African National Congress] in its march to Parliament on February 1, PAC Information Secretary Barney Desai announced at a rally in Gugulethu, Cape Town, on Sunday.

"The PAC will not be slow in coming forward," Mr. Desai said to approving cheers from about 250 PAC supporters gathered on a windswept Gugulethu soccer field.

Marchers plan, among others, to submit their demand for a constituent assembly, a key rallying cry of the PAC, to Parliament on its opening.

While the ANC endorsed the prospect of a multi-party conference, this option had been ruled out by the PAC National Executive when it met in Broederstroom, near Pretoria, late last year, said Mr. Desai.

"We cannot talk with an illegitimate government. The PAC will only talk to people who take their mandate from the nation.

"Let us tell (President) de Klerk that the lions of the PAC are not deterred; we are all for self-determination and want nothing to do with power-sharing."

Challenging other political parties to a poll to test their following, Mr. Desai said the PAC did not fear democracy and, if it lost such a poll, would shake the winner's hand.

Cooperation between the PAC and ANC had also been strengthened in Mbokweni, Paarl, where the organisations had joined forces in calling for the resignation of "corrupt" councillors, said Mr. Desai.

Concentrating on the theme of unity, he said the PAC praised the forthcoming meeting between the Inkatha Freedom Party and the ANC.

While internecine political violence had cost thousands of lives over the past two years, the PAC called for "peace among Africans and war against the enemy", said Mr. Desai.

The organisation's December conference had stressed the need for peace among blacks and a united front between all those who were against white domination.

"I want to say, to the credit of the PAC, that there is not a single example of the PAC attacking Africans without cause."

The four-hour rally, addressed by a range of PAC speakers, was peppered with chants of "one settler, one bullet".

A few kilometres away, in Khayelitsha, a few hundred people attended an ANC report-back meeting on its December consultative conference.

26 Jan Press Review of Current Issues, Problems

MB2601084391

[Editorial Report]

BUSINESS DAY

Decision on UNHCR Involvement Needed—An editorial appearing on page 10 of Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 25 January says the return to South

Africa of a large number of exiles "is a huge endeavor with vast human, not just political, implications." While the government is talking with several groups about its proposals for reintegrating the returnees, the paper says, the "crucial decision must be made:" "Will the government permit the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) to set a full programme in motion?" The UNHCR does not want to participate in the repatriation unless it can run the program, monitoring the safety of the returnees. The UNHCR cannot solicit funds, nor can local groups do so, until it is known who will run the program. On the other hand "Government seems reluctant to give the go-ahead" because it fears the UNHCR operation would "challenge its sovereignty." The paper concludes: "As far as we can see, the arguments in favour of UNHCR involvement outweigh those against."

THE CITIZEN

False Arguments Blur Gulf War Issues—In a hard-hitting, page 6 editorial on 23 January, Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English says the issues in the Gulf War are being blurred: Some say the United States is protecting its oil and economy, invading another state and that the war is one between believer and "infidel." The editorial calls such arguments "utterly nonsensical," pointing out the United States is leading a 28-nation coalition in carrying out a decision of the UN Security Council. The Palestinian issue is "unrelated," the paper says. The reason for the attacks on Israel is to weaken the coalition. The religious argument is equally specious as there are Muslim states in the coalition opposed to Saddam, whose acts the paper says are "reminiscent of acts committed by Hitler. The paper blames "One man, and one man alone," for the war, and concludes by saying "Everything he [Saddam Husayn] does or says confirms that this is a just war and that Saddam Husayn and his war machine must be vanquished."

CAPE TIMES

Further Action Required—"A judge of the Supreme Court has found that the South African Police death squads *did* exist, that police *did* use poison, and that a police general misled the Harms Commission. The matter cannot rest there." So says an editorial appearing on page 6, Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on January 22. The judgment in the libel case brought by General Lothar Neethling against VRYE WEEKBLAD "requires the State President's close attention as a leader who takes seriously his commitment to uphold the authority of the courts and respect for law." The editorial says high ranking police officers such as Neethling and Mike Geldenhuys are liable to indictment for murder. The editorial says these officers may claim they were "doing their duty" under "orders from their political superiors" and that if they are found guilty, the state may indemnify, or pardon, them. "But the death squad scandal must be fully brought into the open and those responsible brought to book." "If this is not done," the paper concludes, "the new South Africa will inherit a

rotten legacy of clandestine assassination, executive arrogance and contempt for the law."

Israel's Restraint "Masterly" Restraint—Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on January 24, in a page 6 editorial, calls Israel's refraining from retaliating for Iraqi missile assaults "masterly restraint," and notes that restraint has "kept the coalition intact," and improved Israeli-U.S. relations. Israelis "are responding to the onslaught rather as Londoners faced Hitler's buzz bombs in World War II, refusing to be terrorized." As the world waits for the land war to begin, the paper says, Saddam will no doubt continue his attacks on Israel "while pursuing the tactics of Fabius Cunctator in ancient times, declining to commit his resources and hoping, in time, to exhaust his foes."

28 Jan Press Review of Current Issues, Problems

MB2801110391

[Editorial Report]

SUNDAY TIMES

De Klerk Faces 'Toughest Challenge'—Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 27 January in a page 18 editorial says President F.W. de Klerk faces his "toughest challenge" to match his 2 February 1990 debut when he announced Nelson Mandela's release. He needs to "eliminate the major remaining apartheid laws, to negotiate a political settlement, and to shepherd the country through the transition." These issues need to be dealt with on 1 February at the opening of Parliament.

SUNDAY STAR

Country Lurches Into 'Confrontational Stalemate'—"After a year South Africa seems to be lurching back into the old confrontational stalemate and the onus is on Mr. De Klerk when he opens Parliament to announce initiatives aimed at regaining the momentum for negotiations," declares a page 14 editorial in Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English on 27 January. Only "bold and drastic moves from oppressive measures such as detention-without-trial, will satisfy expectations." Mr. De Klerk has to "create the foundation for a multi-party conference on South Africa's constitutional future."

U.S. 'Self-Appointed' Policeman in Gulf—Jon Qwelane in his "Just Jon" column on page 16 says Saddam Husayn "had no business invading Kuwait," "just as George Bush had no business sending gung-ho American cowboys into Panama, or his predecessor doing likewise in Grenada some years earlier." Qwelane believes "America manipulated the United Nations Security Council into sanctioning force against Iraq, the more to give its ulterior motives respectability." The war in the Persian Gulf is, "first and last, America's war. It is the same old story of the United States, the world's self-appointed policeman, enforcing rules it never abides by." "America and its Western friends were all paragons of sweet reason in their opposition to sanctions against

apartheid South Africa, yet they imposed total sanctions on Iraq without the merest hint of a second thought. Talk about double standards, talk about moral bankruptcy."

THE STAR

Editorial Notes Objectives of Mandela-Buthelezi Meeting—"The objectives of the ANC-Inkatha meeting should be to stress what the organisations have in common and move toward some sort of united front based on their joint aim of a democratic South Africa," notes a page 12 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 28 January. "They can agree to differ on matters of tactics, such as sanctions and the shape of a future constitution. But the legitimacy of each, and its right to differ, must be mutually recognised." The initial aim of the meeting should be firstly to bury the "symbolic hatchet," and to set up a continuing dialogue and joint structures to deal with future grassroots differences in a calm and orderly way. "Both Mr Mandela and Chief Buthelezi can gain in stature if they (and the large delegations accompanying them) opt for a statesmanlike approach."

BUSINESS DAY

ANC Motives 'Questionable'—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 28 January in a page 4 editorial says it does not expect the African National Congress [ANC] to cheer the opening of Parliament, but will use it as an opportunity for mass mobilisation which would only render its "motives questionable." The paper says "only three weeks ago" it praised the ANC "for the contribution it made to the negotiating process when it called for an all-party conference." "In other words the ANC wishes an all-party conference to consider the very issues over which it plans to vent its feelings on Friday [1 February]." The paper says the ANC's motives in launching a mass action campaign at this stage are less straightforward than they may first appear. "The organisation's real intention is to test its ability to mobilise, or divert rank- and-file emotions recently directed at the leadership in other directions." But "these are frivolous considerations compared with the threat of such actions to political stability and therefore, to investment and growth."

SOWETAN

Leaders More Serious About Peace—"It appears the leaders are becoming serious about peace," asserts a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 28 January. SOWETAN points out Mandela has held talks with Bophuthatswana's Mangope, and now he is to hold talks with Inkatha's Buthelezi. "Mr Mandela's flurry of meetings and the peace agreement between the ANC and the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] at Munsiville are hopeful signs that at last people are beginning to see sense."

TRANSVALER

Call for Rethink on Community Courts—The call by the Alexandra Civic Association for talks with the government about the possible recognition of "community courts" for that township "deserves serious consideration," says a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 24 January. "Any attempt by black communities to promote obedience to and application of the law in an orderly manner must be welcomed." "If the black community can provide an acceptable service for minor transgressions, the general maintenance of order can only benefit."

BEELD

Criticism of Husayn's Use for Prisoners of War—If Saddam Husayn carries out his "plan to use prisoners of war as human shields or hostages at key installations," it will make him "guilty of the most serious war crime possible," states a page 12 editorial in Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 23 January. "It is as repulsive and cowardly as the crimes of Adolf Hitler."

African Countries Must Help One Another—A second editorial on the same page states: "There was a time when it seemed as though only South Africa believed it was part of Africa." "That state of affairs is changing. Evidence of this is seen once again in the visit to South Africa this week of two African government delegations, one from Gabon and the other from Angola." "While the world is turning its back on Africa, it is important that its people start reaching out to one another and provide the necessary skills and products from among their own resources. It is for this reason that the visits from Gabon and Angola are so important."

DIE BURGER

U.S. Must Guard Against 'Naivete'—In a page 14 editorial, Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans on 24 January declares: "In the past two days the war in the Gulf has undergone a shift of emphasis which could later lead to a general conflict between the West and the Islamic world if the United States again displays its characteristic naivete." "Following the apparent maltreatment of allied prisoners, the governments in the alliance are speaking more openly about Nuremberg-type trials of war criminals, among them the Iraqi dictator himself. The implication is that Iraq as such must be occupied and its government done away with." The war is threatening "to change into the kind of moral crusade at which the Americans excel: they are the knights in shining armor and the enemy are the villains. The Americans must realize they are dealing with one of the most explosive of all issues, religion. If they humiliate Iraq too much, the present conflict could explode into a worldwide war between the West and the Islamic world—which is in no one's interests. The United States will have to tread softly and not approach sensitive issues with its usual naivete."

Angola

Further on Upcoming Sixth Round of Peace Talks

New Round of Talks Seen in Doubt

AU2501123191 Paris AFP in English 1159 GMT
25 Jan 91

[Text] Lisbon, Jan 25 (AFP)—The sixth round of Angolan peace talks due to be held in Portugal at the end of the month could be at risk because of last minute reservations voiced by the Angolan government and the rebel movement UNITA, political analysts cautioned here Friday.

Angolan state radio reported late Wednesday that the authorities were "ready to participate at any time" in further direct talks with the rebel National Union for the Total Independence of Angola.

But a source close to the government said the decision involved "slight changes" to a basic document prepared by Portugal as mediator and the United States and the Soviet Union as observers, the radio added. The text was issued here on January 10 in a bid to relaunch the peace process to end the 15-year civil war.

Analysts said it represented a synthesis of the government and rebel positions concerning the technicalities of a ceasefire agreement.

UNITA's spokesman in Lisbon, Norberto de Castro, said this week that the rebel politburo meeting at the movement's bush headquarters at Jamba in south-east Angola had accepted the text "in its entirety" and had informed Portugal it was ready for fresh talks.

But he warned that UNITA would accept no alterations as desired by the Luanda government, "for as it stands it represents an excellent point of departure for the negotiations".

The two belligerents last held direct talks near here last year under Portuguese chairmanship, with Washington and Moscow sitting in at the last two sessions as observers.

All five participants also met in Washington in mid-December and recorded progress on five main points: signature of a ceasefire, political pluralism in Angola, international guarantees for the ceasefire, international supervision of elections, and a halt to all arms deliveries after the ceasefire.

Talks Could Be Held 28 Jan

MB2601101191 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 26 Jan 91

[Text] The Portuguese Government believes that the sixth round of peace negotiations in Angola could be held on 28 January if [words indistinct] receives a positive reply from the belligerent parties on the document drafted in Lisbon this month by the USSR, United States, and Portugal for a cease-fire agreement.

ANGOP cites VOA as revealing that UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] feels that the sixth round of negotiations has been greatly jeopardized by the changes proposed by the Angolan Government to the recent document drafted by the United States, the USSR, and Portugal.

UNITA has said that it fully accepts the draft document for a cease-fire agreement and it will only agree to negotiate with the government on the basis of this document.

In turn, the Angolan Government stated that it had, in general, already accepted the document drafted in Lisbon this month, having introduced slight changes. The Angolan Government also said that if UNITA does not create new obstacles and raise new problems, the sixth round of negotiations could take place in a climate of great hope and bring about greater results.

Malawi

Government Denies 'Secret' Renamo Negotiations

MB2501201891 Blantyre Domestic Service
in English 1800 GMT 25 Jan 91

[Text] The Malawi Government has refuted reports from Maputo and Harare alleging that it is holding secret negotiations with Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] on the safety of Malawi's (?trade routes) to Nacala as well as the port of Beira in Mozambique. The report (?emanating) from the Harare-based Southern African Research Documentation Center, claimed that Malawi had entered into a secret [words indistinct] with Renamo about (?three) days ago under which Renamo has promised not to attack Malawi's vital trade routes.

Refuting the claim, a government spokesman in Blantyre said Malawi does not believe in secret negotiations and agreements. He said Malawi believes in dealing above the board as evidenced by its open trade agreements with South Africa (?when) many countries (?conducted) secret agreements.

The spokesman explained that Malawi and Mozambique have a Joint Permanent Commission of Cooperation agreement and are also signatories of the Joint Security and Defense Commission under which [words indistinct] (?delegations pertaining) to security on both sides of the border. He said it was, therefore, wrong to imagine that Malawi would be making secret deals and agreements with Renamo. He said such malicious statements were made by people bent to undermine the [words indistinct] of the Malawi Government and to spoil our relations with Mozambique.

The spokesman said Malawi, like the rest of the world, [words indistinct] peace talks underway between the Mozambican Government and Renamo succeed. He said this (?will enable) Mozambican refugees in Malawi to return home, and Malawi's traditional and cheaper commercial routes to the sea to become operational.

Commenting on the report at a specially convened press conference in Blantyre this afternoon, the co-chairman of the Joint Security and Defense Commission of Malawi and Mozambique, Honorable John Tembo, [words indistinct] denied [words indistinct] the so-called (?secret delegation) to the alleged discussions with Renamo. Hon. Tembo told the press conference that [words indistinct] in the country for the past two weeks, preparing for a meeting of the commission with government officials in Maputo. He said the allegations of the secret meetings were malicious (?claims) and also intended to undermine the importance [words indistinct] the Government of Malawi.

Hon. Tembo reiterated Malawi's position on the situation in Mozambique, saying it was one of high expectation that durable peace returns to that troubled country. He said this is why last year Malawi offered to host a meeting for peace negotiations between the government of Mozambique and Renamo, which, unfortunately did not take place.

Commenting on the recent disruption of traffic routes through the Tete corridor, Hon. Tembo said the Malawi-Mozambique Joint Commission on Security and Defense was in the process of examining the [words indistinct] the situation. He said the commission is aware and concerned about the recent attacks on (?private) vehicles through the Tete corridor.

Mauritius

Pro-Iraqi Rallies Reported, Recruits Sought

AB2501210091 London BBC World Service
in English 1830 GMT 25 Jan 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There are mounting expressions of pro-Iraqi feeling on the island of Mauritius. Demonstrators have been taking to the streets, attempts are underway to recruit volunteers to go to Iraq, and the direct role of the island of Diego Garcia in the Gulf war has further inflamed passions of the islanders, particularly as Mauritius lays claim to the island of Diego Garcia and has never been happy about its role as an American military base. From Mauritius, (Mahmoud Kazi) telexed this report:

[Begin recording] This afternoon, protestors were on the streets and gathered at the Al-Qadhdhafi Square at the same time as police were dispersing another group, this time of (Ilois) people, the native people of Diego Garcia, who were demonstrating near the U.S. Embassy in Port Louis. The demonstrations aim to show the strong anti-war feeling in the population and to support Saddam Husayn's stance. But the demonstrators singled out U.S. President George Bush as the culprit, while saying they had nothing against the American people.

Pro-Iraqi feeling is causing the authorities here much anxiety. The Mauritius-Iraq Friendship Group now has a telephone hotline to register the names of those ready to go and fight for Saddam Husayn. So far, the list has a

thousand names and is likely to get longer. Whether or not the government will permit the would-be fighters to go to Iraq is another question. So far, it does not look likely.

When news first broke that B-52 bombers were flying from the U.S. military base on Diego Garcia to the Gulf, there was strong criticism from pressure groups. The Mauritian minister of external affairs, Jean-Claude de l'Estrac, confirmed that the island base was being used, as he put it, to reinforce United Nations' resolutions concerning Kuwait. He added, however, that Diego Garcia, an atoll in Chagos archipelago, was still a part of Mauritian territory and that his government has not abandoned its claim to the archipelago.

This official government declaration has proved insufficient to calm anger among anti-war, anti-American, and pro-Iraqi organizations. They have continued to harass the government, calling the external minister pro-Israeli and pro-American and demanding that the allied coalition quit Saudi Arabia. [end recording]

Mozambique

Government, Renamo Attend Peace Talks in Rome

Joint Commission To Report

MB2701095691 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 0800 GMT 27 Jan 91

[Text] Delegations from the Mozambican Government and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] are already in the Rome for peace talks which were expected to begin yesterday. It is not yet known whether the talks have already begun.

The government delegation is led by Transportation and Communications Minister Armando Guebuza, while the Renamo delegation is led by Raul Domingos, head of the department for foreign affairs.

A Mozambican source said no agenda has been drawn up for this meeting. It is hoped however that the Joint Verification Commission established to monitor an agreement signed between the Mozambican Government and Renamo will present a report on the violation of the agreement. Under the agreement, Renamo pledges not to attack the Beira and Limpopo corridors. The agreement also stipulates that all violations must be immediately communicated at the negotiating table.

The report will be presented by Italian Ambassador in Maputo Manfredo di Camera who is chairing the commission, which is made up of representatives from the Mozambican Government, Renamo, Zimbabwe, United States, the USSR, France, Great Britain, Zambia, Kenya, Congo, and Portugal.

Talks Resume 'at Weekend'

*MB2801114491 Maputo in English to
Southern Africa 1100 GMT 28 Jan 91*

[Excerpt] Peace talks between the Mozambican Government and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] resumed in Rome at the weekend. No agenda was officially announced, but political questions are expected to be discussed in detail for the first time since the negotiations began in Rome last July. [passage omitted]

Renamo Attack Village, Violates Rome Accord

*MB2701115391 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 27 Jan 91*

[Text] [Words indistinct] the Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] armed bandits, kidnapped eight civilians at the communal village [words indistinct]. The armed bandits [words indistinct] in Manica District.

Renamo also attacked the Nhazonia Teachers' Training Center on 14 [words indistinct], murdering one person and wounding another. In Nhazonia, the armed bandits [words indistinct] and kidnapped three women in [word indistinct], Gondola District.

The attack on [words indistinct] village constitutes another violation of the agreement signed in Rome between delegations from the Mozambican Government and Renamo. Under the agreement, Renamo pledges not to attack the Beira and Limpopo corridors.

The Mozambican Government has already denounced a series of violations of the agreement. The eight-country Joint Verification Commission based in Maputo has concluded that there are strong signs that the attacks may have been carried out by Renamo.

Zambia

Kaunda Says Allies 'Murdering' Children in Gulf

*MB2501155491 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1500 GMT 25 Jan 91*

[Text] President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia says that what the allied forces are doing in the Gulf War is very different from the goals of the United Nations when it authorized the use of force against Iraq.

Speaking during an interview in Lusaka, Dr. Kaunda alleged that the allied forces we now engaged in the mass murder of innocent children in both Iraq and Kuwait.

He said he supports the call by Algeria that the war in the Persian Gulf should be brought before the United Nations for review.

Dr. Kaunda also criticized the international community for what he termed its double standards in its approach to world issues. He said while Iraq was being punished for occupying Kuwait, nothing was being done to Turkey, which was

occupying Cyprus, Israel which was occupying Lebanon and Palestine, or Syria, which was occupying Lebanon.

Kaunda Withdraws From Cyprus Gulf Peace Mission

*AB2501214091 Dakar PANA in English 1810 GMT
25 Jan 91*

[Text] Lusaka, 25 Jan (ZANA/PANA)—Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda Friday said his country had withdrawn from the Cyprus Gulf peace mission because of the Maghreb Union initiative. The union has called for the UN Security Council to intervene and find a solution to the war.

Kaunda, in an interview with Soviet journalists early this week, said he had been invited by some unnamed leaders for a meeting in Cyprus to find a peaceful solution to the Gulf war between Iraq and the United States led multi-national force. At a press briefing at State House Lusaka, the president explained that former Nicaragua President Daniel Ortega was among those who had asked Zambia to join the group.

He said the Maghreb Union proposal analyzed the issue very well but found the objective of the Gulf war, which is the withdrawal of Iraq troops from Kuwait, to have been left out. He added that he had instructed the Zambian mission in Rome to inform Ortega that the Cyprus group still had the support of the country.

Kaunda noted, however, that the objective of the war now was to destroy Iraq and he did not accept it. The president also said the January mini-Commonwealth summit had been postponed to June due to the Gulf war.

Further on Whereabouts of Saddam's Family

Kaunda on Asylum Offer

*AB2501154691 Dakar PANA in English 1358 GMT
25 Jan 91*

[Text] Lusaka, 25 Jan (ZANA/PANA)—Zambia would have offered asylum to Iraqi President Saddam Hussein's family upon request, President Kenneth Kaunda said in Lusaka Thursday night. If they asked, they would be welcomed, Kaunda said, adding that Zambia has looked after so many people of different races and colours fleeing their countries.

Speaking in a telephone interview with a Cable News Network (CNN) television reporter calling from Washington, Kaunda said Zambia has, since independence, been a sanctuary of so many people of different races fleeing their countries. He said there would have been no need to hide the presence of President Saddam's family if they were in the country.

He described as a lot of rubbish and untrue the London-based DAILY TELEGRAPH report that Iraqi President Hussein's family had taken refuge in Zambia. Kaunda said it was not true that Saddam's wife and children were in the country as alleged by the newspaper.

The president who was in Iraq shortly before the attack on that country by the U.S.-led multinational forces, said Saddam never suggested to him that his family would need sanctuary in Zambia.

The president's special assistant for press and cultural affairs, Mabel Milimo, described the report as malicious and a calculated lie fabricated to draw Zambia into the current Gulf conflict. Zambia has taken a neutral stand in the war.

The DAILY TELEGRAPH alleged that Mrs. Saddam has first flown to Mauritania from Baghdad and then Lusaka, aboard a Zambian plane.

Family Reportedly at State Lodge

AB2601152991 Paris AFP in English 1438 GMT
26 Jan 91

[Text] Lusaka, Jan 26 (AFP)—Saddam Husayn's wife and family are in Lusaka, a Zambian opposition leader said here Saturday. He was challenging President Kenneth Kaunda's denial earlier this week that the family had been given refuge here.

Lieutenant General Christon Tembo told a rally of the Movement for Multi-Party Democracy (MMD), attended by 15,000 people, that the MMD had evidence to prove they were in Lusaka. He said the Iraqi leader's wife, Sagida, together with members of her family, came to Zambia on January 12—the day Mr. Kaunda flew back from Baghdad after an abortive attempt to persuade Saddam Husayn to withdraw from Kuwait. He said Palestinian commandos came with them to protect them.

"We know someone has denied that Saddam Husayn's family is here but we are pleased to announce that we have evidence to prove that Saddam's wife and nine members of his family, including a baby, his brother and two sisters, are in Lusaka, staying at the president's State Lodge," he said. State Lodge is a presidential mansion on the eastern outskirts of Lusaka where most of Mr. Kaunda's family lives. It is used to house visiting foreign dignitaries. President Kaunda has dismissed the reports as "propaganda."

Lieut-Gen. Tembo, who was flanked by other leaders of the newly-formed party, said: "If Kaunda is a friend to Saddam Husayn, it does not mean that all Zambian are friends to him as well. What kind of a leader is he?" When asked by AFP to give the source of his information, Lieut-Gen. Tembo refused, saying "this is a delicate issue and we cannot do so at the moment."

There was no immediate comment from Mr. Kaunda and government leaders who were all said to be in a meeting. Lieut-Gen. Tembo was one of four senior army officers who had treason charges against them dropped under a recent general amnesty announced by President Kaunda.

Military Says Family in Lusaka

MB2801075091 London BBC World Service
in English 0635 GMT 28 Jan 91

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Text] I am sure will you remember, if you were listening to this program on the morning hostilities broke out in the Gulf, we ran a story about speculation that Saddam Husayn's wife had been taken to a safe haven in the Mauritanian capital, Nouakchott. Well, the American diplomat we spoke to in Nouakchott said he could confirm that a number of Iraqi civilian aircraft were sitting on the tarmac at the international airport there, but he couldn't confirm whether or not the Iraqi president's family had been on board.

Well, since then there has been more and more speculation and over the weekend attention turned to Zambia. It was said by former Army Commander Lieutenant General Christon Tembo that Mrs. Husayn and several members of her family have been in Lusaka for some time. Well, this has been vigorously denied by Zambia's president, Kaunda.

Here now with the details of the story is John Mokhele in Lusaka:

[Mokhele] Military sources have claimed that Saddam Husayn's wife, Sagida, who is said to have taken refuge in Lusaka, was about to be spirited out of the country secretly last night. Former Zambia Army Commander Gen. Christon Tembo claimed that an opposition Movement for Multiparty Democracy, MMD, rally on Saturday [26 January] that Sagida was in hiding at a heavily guarded presidential state lodge on the outskirts of Lusaka. The former Army commander, who was last year freed from detention after allegations that he had planned a coup against the Kenneth Kaunda government, [words indistinct] claimed that Sagida was definitely in Lusaka. Mr. Tembo, however, did not disclose the identity of his source, an officer in the Army, for fear of compromising the safety of the source.

President Kaunda, who, last week described the reports on Sagida's presence in Lusaka as a lot of rubbish, is today expected to hold a press conference. Mr. Kaunda is expected to make a formal statement on the Sagida's story.

Mr. Tembo, speaking on his farm on Lusaka's outskirts, expressed fears that he might be arrested [words indistinct] the (?Sagida claim). He said he would wait for President Kaunda's statement today before making any further comments on the story.

According to Mr. Tembo, Sagida arrived together with her two sisters, a baby, a maid, and several bodyguards, and that the Sagida party is made up of nine people. Mr. Tembo stressed his claims were factual and that before making his announcement on Sagida's presence he had (?consulted) his lawyer.

Sources say Tembo, who is [words indistinct] of military contacts, is unlikely to have made the Sagida allegations without (?firmly) substantiate his facts.

Angolan Envoy Reports on UNITA Actions

MB2501132691 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 25 Jan 91

[Text] In Lusaka yesterday, Angolan ambassador to Zambia Pedro Mavunza presented a report on principal actions carried out by UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] over the past 12 months. The Angolan ambassador said that Savimbi's group murdered about 2,000 civilians, wounded about 1,000, and kidnapped 3,400 others.

Pedro Mavunza's report which states that no attacks were directed against military targets, points out that UNITA destroyed about 3,000 houses, 40 buildings, four civilian shops, and 200 high-tension pylons.

Since January 1990, UNITA has also destroyed four fuel tanks, four fuel deposits, 11 fuel pipelines, and 28 road bridges. The Angolan ambassador to Zambia who was addressing African ambassadors accredited in Lusaka, pointed out that, despite all these actions directed against civilians, the Angolan Government continues to hold talks with UNITA to end the war and introduce a multiparty system into the country.

Zimbabwe

Mugabe Accuses Renamo of Cease-Fire Violations

MB2601154591 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1500 GMT 26 Jan 91

[Text] President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe says his country will not tolerate violations of the Rome cease-fire accord by the Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] movement forever. Addressing diplomats in the capital, Harare, Mr. Mugabe said there had been several reports of cease-fire violations by Renamo and it had to be made clear to the movement that Zimbabwe could not go on doing nothing about these attacks.

The Rome accord restricted Zimbabwean troops to two strategic economic corridors which run through Mozambique in exchange for an undertaking by Renamo not to attack the routes.

Speaking at the same meeting, President Mugabe described the adoption of the amended bill on land distribution by the Zimbabwean Parliament as a historic decision which he hoped would speed up the implementation of the government's resettlement program this year.

President Mugabe said the adoption of the bill was in line with the government's commitment to redressing imbalances in the distribution of land.

Increased Cargo Handled at Beira Port in 1990

MB2601091891 Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE
in English 18 Jan 91 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Beira port handling increased cargo"]

[Text] A total tonnage of 1.29 million tonnes of cargo was handled by the Beira port during 1990, representing an increase of nearly 4 percent over the previous year.

Of that amount a total of 262,400 tonnes were export cargo, while 903,000 tonnes of cargo, including fuels, were imported. A further 128,000 tonnes were in respect of cabotage, which is cargo from Beira along the coast to other Mozambican ports.

Comparative figures for 1989 show that the port handled a total of 1.24 million tonnes of which 222,100 tonnes were export cargo, with 906,000 tonnes of imports, and 118,100 cabotage.

According to the Beira Corridor Group [BCG], Zimbabwe remained the largest user of the port, accounting for 68.8 percent of total cargo and 41.3 percent of dry cargo.

In 1989, Mozambique was the largest user of the port in terms of dry cargo, but a decline in imports of 48,800 tonnes and an increase in Zimbabwe maize exports of 69,400 tonnes resulted in Zimbabwe superseding Mozambique as main user. The BCG says that if it had not been for the large increase in maize exports through the port by the Grain Marketing Board, Zimbabwean usage for dry cargoes would have remained on the same level as in 1989.

Meanwhile, the BCG also reports that since July 1, the group has attracted nine new shareholders, increasing the number of subscribing members by nearly 10 percent.

The new shareholders are Acrow Engineering, Bicon Zimbabwe, Country Builders, EC Meikle Hotelserve, MacLennans Prestige Homes, MCD, Nicoz, and *Societe Generale de Surveillance*.

In addition, five shareholders have converted their holding from non-voting to voting shares, bringing BCG's number of subscribing shareholders to 111 against a target of 130.

In an interview this week, the managing director of the BCG, Mr. David Zausmer, said that there had been no progress on plans by the Mozambican port authorities to change to a system of pre-payment and in United States dollars, as reported in the Gazette in December.

"The situation is that we requested a moratorium on the introduction of that system until February 1 to enable the Ministry of Transport to make contact with their counterparts in Mozambique.

"We did not believe that the operators could impose the system intended by the Mozambicans, it would have to be done by the Reserve Bank," he said.

Mr. Zausmer said the BCG also sought clarification from the Mozambicans on what they meant by pre-paid railage, and was informed that they would require the payment for railage paid at the port—a system that would be unacceptable to the National Railways of Zimbabwe and others.

The Mozambicans also said that cargo would not be acceptable at Beira unless railage had been paid. Meanwhile, users of the port from Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi and South Africa would continue to press for a system that would be equitable to all, said Mr. Zausmer.

Liberia

NPFL's Woewiyu Reacts to U.S. Envoy's Remarks

AB2501191391 London BBC World Service
in English 1715 GMT 25 Jan 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] America's ambassador to Liberia seemed to be pretty cross yesterday, to say the least, when he expressed disappointment with the different factions in the country at failing to work out the details of the ceasefire at last weekend's talks. Mr. Peter de Vos warned them that America could not be expected to support relief operations in Liberia indefinitely while the factions—Charles Taylor's [National] Patriotic Front [NPFL], Prince Johnson's rebels, and the Armed Forces of Liberia—continued to fall out over issues such as the disarming of the different groups. Well, the Patriotic Front defense spokesman, Tom Woewiyu, called us up from rebel headquarters at Gbarnga to talk about the ambassador's complaint, and Robin White asked him how he reacted:

[Begin recording] [Woewiyu] The complaint is unfounded, Robin, because we met and a 12-point proposal on the logistics of the ceasefire—we agree on every item, including some slight modifications in terms of language and so on, except that both the Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia [INPFL], which is Prince Johnson's group, and ours are saying that the two provisions on disarming and the confinement of troops must come into force when an interim government has been put together.

[White] But I understand that is the most essential thing, that you are disarmed—isn't it?

[Woewiyu] Yes, of course, it is the essential thing that we are disarmed, but it is also essential—it is equally and, in fact, more essential—that we are disarmed when we are secure. If there is no government here, no Liberian government that is recognized by the international community, and all of us disarm and turn ourselves over to Dogonyaro, then who are we? Are we his subjects?

[White] So what is going to happen now if they are insisting you disarm before there is a new interim government set up and you are insisting that there is a new interim government before you disarm? It sounds like stalemate.

[Woewiyu] No, it is not a stalemate because all of the warring parties are committed and agreed upon on that subject. We are committed to the cease-fire. There has not been one violation on our part in any area of Liberia. The only violation since Bamako was carried out by the Nigerian troops. At this particular moment, we were supposed to have been meeting the other parties to join us in Gbarnga for us to have another round of discussion on this subject. Now, the Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group [ECOMOG], which occupies all of Monrovia and fills the

streets with troops, does not want to give the appropriate security escort to the INPFL to come over to our area, and ECOMOG is calling... [changes thought] They still have that government that they call the Sawyer government and they are catering, the way they are asking for recognition from the international community. This cannot be the work of anybody that is interested in peace in this country.

[White] Now, on Monday [21 January] this week, you sat down and talked to Prince Johnson for the first time for ages. You will, apparently, get on rather well, and seem to have forged a new alliance. Now, it is not so long ago that you claimed that you had killed Prince Johnson. Do you now accept that he is alive?

[Woewiyu] Oh yes, Robin, you know, I think all, all [changes thought]... I mean, everybody will realize that a lot of things that happen are political. At one time, people who did not know whether there was a Prince Johnson or not were claiming... [changes thought] Several of them believe Johnson to exist, and, of course we had the information that Prince Johnson had died; and of course, he did not die, for whatever reason, but Prince Johnson—yes, the real Prince Johnson—is alive.

[White] So you accept that you did make a mistake?

[Woewiyu] Oh yes, there was a mistake. [end recording]

Woewiyu Says Deaths of Journalists 'Unfortunate'

AB2701112591 Monrovia Radio ELBC
in English 0900 GMT 27 Jan 91

[Text] The two Nigerian journalists, reported missing in Liberia, have now been confirmed dead. The two journalists are Krees Imodibie, political editor of the Nigerian GUARDIAN, and Tayo Awotusin of the CHAMPION newspaper. According to confirmed reports, the journalists were killed in October by soldiers of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia, NPFL, of Mr. Charles Taylor in the NPFL-held territory of Buchanan in Grand Bassa County. The journalists were among several Nigerians who sought refuge at the Nigerian Embassy, Congotown, during the height of the Liberian civil war.

When questioned on the issue recently in Monrovia, the NPFL spokesman, Tom Woewiyu, told ELBC news that the situation was unfortunate. He said that at the time the journalists were reported missing, they were writing stories supportive of the NPFL.

28 Interim Assembly Members Take Seats

AB2401190591 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English
0900 GMT 24 Jan 91

[Text] According to the Interim Legislative Assembly, 28 members of the assembly have taken their seats. Of that number, all political parties are represented including 12

from the political subdivisions. Only Margibi County and the National Patriotic Front of Liberia have not as yet taken their seats.

In a release issued yesterday, the assembly, clarifying a publication of the TORCHLIGHT newspaper, said that a total of [figure indistinct] seats are occupied by individuals from the Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia as a political party, for a few persons are serving as proxies for some of the political subdivisions, the release concluded.

Interim Government Committed to Legal Obligations

AB2501183191 Monrovia Radio ELBC
in English 0900 GMT 25 Jan 91

[Text] Liberia's Interim Government of National Unity yesterday reaffirmed its commitment to honor all legal obligations of the Republic of Liberia. The government says it will honor all concessions and other such agreements which do not violate the country's Constitution and statutes.

Liberia's finance minister, Bryon Tarr, said continuous default on external debts poses problems for international assistance. He told a press conference that the Interim Government of National Unity has been initiating discussions at various levels to find assistance for Liberia. He said the government will also take an inventory to assess damage to public facilities such as roads, hospitals, schools, and communications facilities to determine the cost of replacing them.

ECOMOG Refuses To Provide Johnson Security

AB2701111991 Gbarnga Radio ELBC
in English 1900 GMT 26 Jan 91

[Text] The arrival of Mr. Prince Johnson in Gbarnga for final talks (again adjourned) because of ECOMOG's [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] refusal to give him the required security protection. This move is seen by political observers as ECOMOG's indifference to the ongoing peace initiatives being held by the Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia and the National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL].

Gbarnga Peace March Planned for 30 Jan

AB2601095891 Gbarnga Radio ELBC
in English 1900 GMT 25 Jan 91

[Text] Christians from all denominations in Gbarnga and its environs are expected to participate in a peace march in Gbarnga next Wednesday [30 January]. According to the chaplain general of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL], the Right Reverend (Patricia Tuwongbe), the march is a prelude to the peace march in Monrovia.

Reverend (Tuwongbe) says the march will begin at the Baptist Church on Kokoya Road and continue through

the principal streets of Gbarnga City. The march, which has been approved by the chairman of the Central Committee for the National Peace March, will be climaxed with a musical concert at the Gbarnga Administrative Building.

Mali

Further Reportage on Student Demonstrations

'Several Hundred' Arrested

AB2601135991 Paris AFP in English 1358 GMT
26 Jan 91

[Text] Bamako, Jan 26 (AFP)—Several hundred people, including children under the age of 12, are imprisoned in Mali after being arrested during anti-government riots this week, and many are systematically ill-treated, reports from various sources said Saturday [26 January]. Those detained by police in the capital were subjected to "intensive" interrogation, part of which involves leaving them in the sun all day without water, the sources said. In other cases, prisoners were forced to lie on their backs in tar with a heavy brick on their chests, several witnesses recounted.

The chairman of Mali's League Of Human Rights, lawyer Demba Diallo, is reported to have pestered several police stations to have the torture stopped. Relatives of one prisoner, who bribed his guards to let his family bring him food, said there were lots of children among the detainees, many under 12 years old.

According to the Association of Young Malian Lawyers, there are at least 250 people jailed in connection with the riots which erupted on Monday [21 January] amid mounting public pressure for more democracy and an end to one-party rule. Reliable sources said 50 more people were arrested on Friday accused of ransacking and looting the home of a senior figure in the regime of President Moussa Traore.

Interior Minister General Sekou Ly in newspaper interviews published Friday, said he was not aware of how many people were detained. He said the problem did not concern him. On Friday, mothers in Bamako were mobilising to make a collective appeal for the release of their children while the Human Rights League was planning to call for the immediate release of detainees.

Relatives of prisoners pressed foreign correspondents to intervene on behalf of those held. They said that when asked for news of prisoners, the police systematically denied holding the people concerned. Hamidou Diabate, a magistrate seized outside his home on Wednesday and later released, said he had been interrogated by the BIC [Criminal Investigation Brigade] criminal investigation department. The BIC had always denied holding him.

Several leaders of groups campaigning for a multi-party system say they have been threatened. The leader of the National Committee of Democratic Initiative barrister Mountaga Tall, who is also secretary-general of the Malian Bar Association, has gone into hiding after his home was searched by several men who could produce no search warrant, according to reliable sources. Six people were reported to have been killed in rioting Monday and Tuesday triggered by the arrest of a popular student leader.

Interior Minister on Riots

AB2701090791 Bamako Domestic Service
in French 1530 GMT 26 Jan 91

[Interview with General Sekou Ly, minister of interior and grassroots development, by unidentified reporters from Radio France Internationale, AFP, and Radio Africa No.1 on 25 January; place not given—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Ly] We took measures to guarantee the security of the people. But I think these measures are merely intended to restore peace and tranquillity in the city and in the towns concerned, in order that people may be able to go about their normal business quietly. [passage omitted]

[Unidentified reporter] Following the demonstrations on 21 and 22 January, there were many arrests. Some sources state that there were several hundred people arrested. What has happened to them?

[Ly] Well, in this regard, I do not think that we have reached that number, but in any event I have not received all the details on the situation yet from those in charge of investigating the incidents. I do think, however, that, in any event, we will reach this (?number). What we are really looking for is to restore calm in this city. It is abnormal for people to attack poor citizens, including even ordinary women at market places, selling just small quantities of goods. They were attacked, robbed, everything was taken away. I think this is quite abnormal, and I think that any organized state or government is duty-bound to take measures to ensure that people are not disturbed and that they live in peace, and we are doing everything to ensure that inhabitants of this town live in peace. But I do not think this involves any kind of repression at all, for the Malian state subscribes to the rule of law, and we believe that, for a very long time now, in the Republic of Mali people have been free to say, write, and do all that they want, but on the condition that they do not disturb others. [passage omitted]

[Unidentified reporter] Just to wrap up this conversation, you announced [words indistinct] the release of the school children who happened to have been detained during those two days. According to several accounts, they have not yet been released. At least, it is believed that some are still detained.

[Ly] As a matter of fact, only two people were arrested during the first demonstration, and their names are known. And, they were simply told to report, obviously, on Monday [21 January] morning. One of them turned up and he was told to go home, and that it was all over. The other preferred not to turn up; he went to a school where he clamored: You see, we were arrested. And this is why the school children came out for a peaceful demonstration, and later on, thugs came along and meddled in all this (?unfortunate) affair. Otherwise, in fact, this affair was not aimed at the students. Not at all, so far as I am concerned. Now, we are engaged in a fight against thugs. This, in fact, is the case. [passage omitted]

[Unidentified reporter] There has been some controversy surrounding the status of associations in the event of the introduction of multipartyism. Two associations managed, all the same, to [words indistinct] Mali, and these movements received a letter from the Interior Ministry, the department responsible for their political activities. You made it a point to stress that this was not a (?solution).

[Ly] I would like to tell you right away that you have never heard any political or administrative leader in Mali say that we stand against the multiparty system and for the one-party system. Nobody can say he heard that. But we, obviously, have a duty to abide by the Constitution adopted by the entire Malian people. No government of any country can stand up and say the constitution says one thing, but we will do this other thing.

Now, all that we are saying when it comes to doing [changes thought]... no question is taboo—when it comes to multipartyism, I think that the Democratic Union of Malian People [UDPM] was the party which first called for political openness. It was the party itself which advocated political change. So no question is taboo in this affair. And, when the National Council was held, the National Council put on its agenda a specific item—political openness within the party. The head of state himself, who is the secretary general of the party, insisted that no questions would be prohibited or banned, and that a clearcut theme relating to multipartyism in Mali be featured on the agenda. The idea was discussed, and it was decided that this discussion be sustained—and it is continuing at this very moment as I talk to you—and that the matter be put before the upcoming congress, because we simply want to abide by our Constitution, we want to respect our laws.

And now, people want us to say that this or that has to be done, which would mean that we ourselves would be undertaking what I would call an institutional coup d'etat, something the government has no right to do. And, this explains why we have thoroughly (?prepared) for the task ahead. The congress will discuss. We have always, on major issues, consulted with our people, because we are a country—I repeat—of total democracy. We have always consulted with our people on all major issues. In the matter under review, we once more simply asked that we all wait for the congress, so that the

congress may discuss it, and it will be recorded on the agenda of the congress, and I assure you that the people, through their elected representatives, will decide on this fundamental question. But no question is taboo in Mali, and you have never heard a single Malian Government official say that we are against the multiparty system. [passage omitted]

[Unidentified reporter] What is the perspective for the future? I believe what matters most is always to initiate dialogue.

[Ly] You know, even today, even without the hostilities coming to an end, Mali has always been a country of dialogue. We have never refused—I, personally, or for that matter any other Malian Government official—we have never refused to meet anybody, listen to him, hear him, discuss all issues at length with him with a view to finding, together, a solution. Nobody in our ranks has ever refused to meet anybody. We meet people all the time. We meet anybody. We meet people all the time, in our offices, everywhere, and we have always asked on each occasion to be told what people think in order that, together, we may find solutions. Mali has always been a country of dialogue, of consultation, and of understanding. [passage omitted]

[Unidentified reporter] I would like to know your personal opinion. Will there be multipartyism in Mali?

[Ly] My good friend, let me stress the point once more. Personally, if tomorrow the people decide that they want the one-party system, I would defend the existing Constitution as minister of interior. If tomorrow the people say multipartyism is what they want, I would again be there to equally defend that principle. But I have no right to speak for our people, and the congress offers the most appropriate forum for the expression of the voice of the people. [passage omitted]

Nigeria

Airport Security Tightened; Foreigners Held

AB2501134091 Lagos International Service
in English 1030 GMT 25 Jan 91

[From the press review]

[Text] THE VANGUARD reports that security agents at the Murtala Muhammad International Airport, Ikeja, were put on the red alert last night, following the increasing number of incoming foreigners without proper entry documents. According to the paper, 27 Chadians from Libya were arrested on Tuesday [22 January], while 15 Pakistanis were held yesterday for a similar offense. The paper reports that the Army and Air Force have deployed special guards to the airport. THE VANGUARD reports that the 27 Chadians have been flown to Maiduguri, from where they will be deported to their home country.

ECOMOG Commander Gives News Conference

Views Fate of Journalists

AB2501212391 London BBC World Service
in English 1715 GMT 25 Jan 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group [ECOMOG] field commander, General Dogonyaro, has been talking in Lagos about the behavior of the ECOMOG troops and about the fate of two Nigerian journalists who disappeared at the height of the civil war in Liberia. He says they are, in fact, dead. From Lagos, Sola Odumfa telexed this report:

[Begin announcer recording] The two men were seized from the Nigerian Embassy in Monrovia in July last year by forces of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL] led by Charles Taylor. Mr. Chris Imadibe, 31-year old political editor of THE GUARDIAN, and Mr. Teyo Awatuse, aged 37, senior correspondent of another independent Nigerian newspaper, THE DAILY CHAMPION, were among an unspecified number of Nigeria who took refuge in their country's embassy during the heat of the war between forces loyal to late President Doe and those of Charles Taylor. The rebel soldiers beat up members of staff of the mission, destroyed property, and took away a number of people who had taken refuge in the embassy.

The death of the two men was announced by Major Gen. Dogonyaro at a press briefing in Lagos today. The commander did not give any details of the circumstances of the men's deaths. He merely said that there was no longer any reason to keep the news away from Nigerians, and announced that the men were dead.

Gen. Dogonyaro also confirmed reports of looting by some soldiers of the ECOMOG force in Monrovia. He said it was sad that some of the returning soldiers had been found by military authorities in Nigeria and Ghana to be carrying goods which they did not take to Liberia. He said that he had since then ordered that no soldier going home should take with him any article which he did not lawfully bring into Liberia.

The field commander said also that sanity had now returned to Liberia. What remained, he said, was agreement on how to disarm forces of the warring factions and confine them to their bases. [end recording]

Cites Liberian Casualty Figures

AB2601073291 Lagos Domestic Service
in English 2100 GMT 25 Jan 91

[Text] The two Nigerian journalists captured by Charles Taylor's rebel forces in the Liberian civil war have been confirmed dead. The journalists, Krees Imodibie of THE GUARDIAN and Tayo Awotusin of THE CHAMPION, were killed by the soldiers of Charles Taylor. The force commander of the West African peacekeeping force,

ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], Major General Joshua Dogonyaro, announced this today while briefing State House correspondents at Dodan Barracks.

Gen. Dogonyaro remarked that the Nigerian press did not help the case of the two journalists with their negative reports of ECOMOG activities in Liberia. Such reports, he said, gave Charles Taylor, the impetus to regard citizens of countries involved in the peacekeeping operation as enemies. Gen. Dogonyaro disclosed that many citizens of Nigeria, Ghana, Guinea, Sierra Leone, and The Gambia were killed by Charles Taylor's rebels.

On the casualty figure of Nigerian troops in ECOMOG, he said that the entire casualty figure of the peacekeeping force was not more than 60. The ECOMOG commander emphasized that a Nigerian news magazine, which reported that the country lost about 700 soldiers, was feeding the public with lies. Gen. Dogonyaro argued that Nigeria or ECOMOG could not have lost that number of soldiers because they did not go to Liberia to fight a war but to keep the peace. He said that ECOMOG had been able to restore peace in Liberia and was now working out the modalities for the effective monitoring and implementation of the cease-fire agreement.

At the last meeting held in Monrovia, the three main factions agreed on the modalities for monitoring the cease-fire. However, the National Patriotic Front of Liberia, led by Charles Taylor, still disagrees on two major elements of the cease-fire plan. These are the confinement and disarming of troops and on the inspection of entry ports, including sea and airports. Delegates of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia were allowed to consult with their leader before another meeting is arranged.

Gen. Dogonyaro maintained that if Charles Taylor's faction was serious about a lasting peace, it should demonstrate its commitment to the confinement and the disarming of troops. This, he explained, would give the Liberian people a genuine sense of security.

Comments Johnson-Taylor Accord

AB2601073491 Paris AFP in English 1739 GMT 25 Jan 91

[Excerpts] Lagos, Jan 25 (AFP)—A West African military intervention force has recorded "more than" 60 deaths Liberia's civil war, the Nigerian field commander of the force Joshua Dogonyaro said here Friday.

General Dogonyaro, giving the first official casualty figures among troops sent to Liberia by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), added that injured soldiers had been treated.

Liberian rebel leader Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front (NPFL) has killed two Nigerian journalists, the general added. "I'll tell you without any doubt in my mind that your two colleagues, Tayo Awotusin and

Krees Imodibie are dead," he told journalists here. "They have been killed by Taylor." [passage omitted].

Major-General Dogonyaro said that he did not believe in the accord reportedly agreed recently by the NPFL and Prince Yormie Johnson's rival rebels in which the two factions decided to work together. Such an agreement, if it existed at all, would be short-lived because the leaders of the two factions are now incompatible, he stated.

He denied that the ECOWAS troops recently laid an "ambush" for Mr. Johnson, adding that he had only ordered that Mr. Johnson to confine himself to his base for security reasons.

The ECOWAS force, known as ECOMOG [Ecowas Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], which entered Liberia last August, has succeeded in restoring peace, the general said, adding that the troops intended to try to keep intervention down to a one-year time limit.

The ECOMOG leadership has given instructions to governments with soldiers in the force thoroughly to search ships returning to their countries from Liberia to ensure that troops were not bringing home Liberian goods, he disclosed. The soldiers are expected to leave Liberia with the same goods with which they entered the war-torn country and any soldier who defied this instruction would be penalised. He confirmed that Nigerian and Ghanaian authorities have seized some goods exported from Liberia by some members of the force.

A Nigerian independent newspaper reported last Sunday that about 2,000 military personnel had been detailed aboard the Nigerian warship NNS Ambe after it returned to Lagos last month. Naval authorities gave the "remain on board" order following the discovery that most of the personnel returning with goods such as refrigerators and electronic items illegally bought in Liberia, the newspaper said, quoting an official source.

Liberian Moniba's Presidency Claim Viewed

AB2501131691 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 23 Jan 91

[Sola Gbade Ojimuso commentary]

[Text] Since the investiture of Prof. Amos Sawyer as the interim president of Liberia, a peaceful atmosphere has pervaded through the country. The investiture itself was a marked successful operation by the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS] force otherwise known as ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-fire Monitoring Group]. It was a demonstration of the good intentions of leaders of ECOWAS nations to put the outfit together. At the last ECOWAS conference, specially convened in Banjul, The Gambia, on the Liberian crisis late last year, there was a binding document to which all the parties to the crisis consented. At the diplomatic level, this document is a covenant under which a cease-fire was agreed and under which the interim authority of Professor Sawyer was recognized.

The fragile peace in Liberia is now being threatened by certain recent developments. First was the reunion of the leaders of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia led by Charles Taylor and his breakaway colleague, Prince Yormie Jonhson. The two of them shook hands like longstanding friends, and true to the behavior of dissidents, jointly rejected the government of Prof. Amos Sawyer. By this, they had [word indistinct] a covenant which they signed and which the whole world witnessed.

Certainly, these two rebels could not be protecting the interest of anybody in Liberia if their main disposition is only to perpetuate rebellion there. Somehow, Taylor seems to have divorced himself of that alliance. Only last Monday, he sent a six-man delegation to President Ibrahim Babangida, assuring Nigeria of his readiness to cooperate in the peace process. The only appreciable thing any Liberian of the likes of Charles Taylor and Yormie Johnson can do to earn any respect, is to seek to maintain durable peace.

There is no doubt that Liberians and their economy have fared the worst from the crisis which has torn the country into pieces. The funniest of these developments is the sudden decision taken by one Harry Moniba. Moniba was one of the [word indistinct] of the fallen President Samuel Doe. He woke up one morning, assembled a handful of journalists in a country other than his own to declare himself the president of Liberia. That Harry Moniba would go to neighboring Sierra Leone to declare

himself president over a country which he does not reside in, makes him the funniest character around. His reason for his declaration also shows his hollowness. He declared the Interim Government of Prof. Amos Sawyer as illegal and that by reason of hierarchy, he was the competent person to succeed Samuel Doe.

Harry Moniba is wrong by describing Professor Sawyer's government as illegal. It should occur to Harry Moniba, that the Interim Government as instituted by ECOWAS, is expected to remain in existence until a government is democratically elected. In other words, Professor Sawyer is leading a transitional government.

The time has come for Liberians to reject any manner of imposition. Liberians and the country cannot afford to go through another crisis. There certainly should not be any room for guerrilla warfare or rival factions. All Liberians, including leaders of the warring factions and the self-made president in exile, should join hands with the present efforts to evolve democracy in the country.

The ECOMOG countries should discourage the formation of any government in exile in their domain and should not allow their territories to be used as destabilization grounds. Nigeria as a leading African nation needs to quickly rise to the challenge of Harry Moniba. Nigeria's intervention—and urgently too—is highly necessary. Harry Moniba's bluff should be called off.

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